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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 24, 1893.

What is the financial policy of the administration, or has it such a thing? These are questions that a good many people have asked during the last week, and they are still unanswered, and will probably remain so for some time to come. That the cabinet was divided upon the question of what should be done when the gold in the Treasury fell below the $100,000,000 held as a reserve fund is not denied. Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham and Attorney General Olney advising that no more gold be paid for what are known as Treasury notes, which are payable in "coin" and Mr. Cleveland and the rest of the cabinet (Sec. Smith and Herbert were absent) favoring their continued redemption in gold, which was done. Whether the adoption of Sec. Carlisle's idea would have resulted in gold going to a premium is a question. The plan adopted was simply carrying out what Sec. Foster, when at the head of the Treasury, said he would do if the necessity arose therefor, rather than issue bonds. The reserve was only impaired one day, and the Treasury now has sufficient "free gold" to meet all the demands expected this week. Thoughtful people regard the disposition, which unquestionably exists, to make the financial question sectional, as a source of future danger. It can certainly do no good to have Sec. Carlisle posing as the champion of the South and West as against Mr. Cleveland, who is claimed to stand for the East. Any financial policy that is not for the entire United States is bound in the end to be disastrous to the administration that fathers it. A political party may, as every intelligent person knows, succeed in securing power by claiming in different sections of the country to represent different and opposite ideas, but a National financial policy cannot be conducted on any such basis without a smash-up.

The administration declined to act upon a hint that Max Judd, of St. Louis, formerly of Austria, would not be acceptable to the Austrian government as U. S. Consul General at Vienna, and it now finds itself confronted with the positive refusal of that government to receive him. It cannot leave the place vacant, as was done in the first Cleveland administration when the Austrians declined to receive the U. S. minister appointed by Mr. Cleveland, because large business interests required the constant presence at Vienna of an American Consul General. This is a clear case of obstinacy, as Mr. Judd might easily have been given another place as soon as it was known that he was objectionable to the Austrians, which was as soon as his nomination was made public.

Few republicans have any love for the man who changes his politics for the purpose of retaining or getting an office. The action of Post-master General Bissell in notifying S. J. Watt, postmaster at Columbus Georgia, who was originally appointed as a democrat by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration, re-appointed four years ago by Gen. Harrison as a republican, and is now here seeking another re-appointment as a democrat. that he would be removed as soon as his successor was selected, gives general satisfaction.

The much talked about decision of Judge Ricks at Toledo, Ohio, will this week be brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of engineer Lennon, who was sentenced to prison thereunder. The labor organization will be represented by E. W. Harper, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman Hurd, of Ohio.

Christopher Columbus is on top this week. His distinguished descendant, the Duke of Veragua, is at present in Washington, the guest of the Nation. He was given a state reception at the White House to-day, and on Wednesday he and his party will accompany Mr. Cleveland and the cabinet to New York and take part in the official ceremonies attending the closing of the International Naval Review in New York harbor. The Duke is delighted with America as well as with his reception by the American people, and he anticipates much pleasure in attending the Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Gen. Grant, now in Washington, it is said to remain permanently, paid Mrs. Cleveland a social visit Saturday, at the White House, and enjoyed renewing her acquaintance with the scenes amid which she spent eight happy years. Mrs. Cleveland paid her marked attention; she has been her personal friend and admirer for some years.

The proposition to put the ushers at the White House in livery has been so severely criticised that it may not be carried out, although it was at first announced that it had been fully determined upon. Americans are not fond of wearing liveries.

Rev. Robert Speer, of Huntingdon, a presbyterian minister well known in Bellefonte, was married last Tuesday to Miss Emma Doll Bailey, of Harrisburg. Mr. Speer is one of the finest young pulpit orators in the county.

A PROFIT-SHARING ILLUSTRATION.

The experiment of profit-sharing has another exponent in the person of a member of the house of Representatives of the new Congress. Hon. Charles G. Conn, of Elkhart, Ind., is the proprietor of a musical instrument factory in which about 250 hands are employed. Two years ago he introduced the profit-sharing system, and testifies to its success in the following terms:

Every individual is on his best behavior. There is no loafing, no floor walkers are necessary, no reprimands forshirking duty. Every one of them does his level best, and renders every day an honest quota of labor. I think my policy is the true solution of the labor problem. I should like to see it generally adopted all over this Union. People who have come a long distance to our town merely to investigate the workings of my system have found it without a flaw, and have gone away enthusiastic in its praise.

The distinctive feature of Mr. Conn's plan as compared with other systems of profit-sharing is in the classification of the men according to length of service and regularity and efficiency of character. The highest class requires five years of service as a qualification; the second class is composed of those who have worked between one and five years, and for both of them it is required that the workmen shall be efficient, regular and honorable not only in their work but in caring for their families and paying their debts. The third class is composed of those who are ineligible for the first and second. The first class gets ten per cent, of the profits of the concern; the second six per cent, and the third four. By this method $9,000 was distributed the first year, $14,000 the second, and Mr. Conn expects to distribute $25,000 this year.

Here is a growth of profits that speaks well for the remunerativeness of the system. By this statement from a business that paid $45,000 the first year $9,000 was distributed to the men in addition to their wages. But the result appears to be that in the next year the profits were $70,000 and this year they are expected to be $125,000. It may not be demonstrated that the increase is wholly due to the profit-sharing system; but the manufacturer testifies very positively that "it pays me."

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The total product of iron and steel of all kinds in the Western States in 1880 was 1,912,689 tons, valued at $76,933,685 (See U. S. Census.) This required the transportation of 8,000,000 tons of raw materials—ore, coal, limestone, &c.—equal in weight to 264,000,000 bushels of wheat, or three-fourths of the total crop of those States. The more freight the lower rates of transportation, by rail and water. The census reports the freights on wheat from Chicago to New York, all rail, the whole year, at 42½ cents per bushel in 1868, and 19½ cents in 1880, and a corresponding reduction by rail and water.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in London, tells the English people that railroad freights are lower per mile in this country than in England, and that they have fallen 45 to 60 per cent. from 1868 to 1878. Mr. H. V. Poor, the great railroad authority, stated to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington that in 1860 the workingman in New York City paid $1.60 for the freight of his barrel of flour from Chicago; in 1880 he paid only 86 cents. Edward Atkinson of Boston shows that the freight from Chicago to Boston of grain and meat for a year's food for a man costs but $1.25, or a day's work. Thirteen leading railroads, most of them in the West, reduced their charge per ton per mile from one and seventy-seven one hundredths cents in 1873 to one and seven one hundredths cents in 1880, or 38 per cent. For these reductions there are two leading causes—the larger manufacture of rails at home, and in the West especially; the immense addition to grain freights of freight of these millions of tons of material for iron and other manufactures. The annual report of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway shows that in the 17 years since 1865 the average rate per ton per mile for freight over its line has been reduced from 4.11 cents to 1.70 cents. Competition and improved facilities have made the reduction without the aid of legislation.

The farmer gets a large share of this benefit. Close these Western iron mills and his grain freights would rise; build up manufactures at many points and local freights will fall, as through freights have.

The report of the United States Railroad Commissioner for 1882 says: "The United States enjoys the cheapest railroad transportation in the world."

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. John Russell Young, in a recent letter to the New York Herald, expresses the anxiety of advanced Democrats as to the prolonged absence of Mr. Henry George from the councils of the President, whom he did so much to elect:

The monotony of the Washington bulletins as they describe the mysterious processes attending the incubation of this glorious Administration is varied by fresh, brisk items now and then detailing the President's "vigor." This especially is the enforcement of the rules. There will be no nepotism—no airing of camphorated misfits in the way of reappointments—no recognition of cliques,

Of course there will be exceptions. As one pair of boots gives the soul peace and virtue while another inspires desolation views of the commandments, so under the President's rules the boot fits when it suits There will be no rule of rejection unless Mr. Cleveland's mind is prone that way. When it concerns a custom inspector the rule is potent. But when it comes to an Ambassador it is another story.

The nepotism rule is commendable upon the theory that one's conscience is never so content as when cross-examining it for our venial sins. Yet there is much nonsense over the busines. Nepotism would have changed English history if applied to the family of the Cecils, with the renowned father and son; to the Pitts, with their Lord Chatham, the elder, and a Prime Minister, the younger. To the Stanleys, when Lord Derby presided over the Cabinet in which his son represented one of the great officers of State. It could have prevented John Quincy Adams from holding office under the father, and deprived history of the eminent ancestral line of the Bayards. However, we have not been virtuous to excess in enforcing the rule. It has not prevented some anxious statesmen from cultivating the domestic affections by appointing their wives to office, and others from demonstrating that love for sons and daughters will never die out so long as it can find expression on the Treasury pay roll. Still it is a popular rule. It has a virtuous seeming—sounds well, and will neither do good nor harm.

The Administration, however, was to be instinct with moral purposes. Leaders like Murphy were warned away from the Senate, and the Executive would "gve his whole time to the people." And as for office-seekers—well, the rack, the knife or the poisoned bowl would be nothing to their treatment. Only sublime moral purposes. Well, the one Democratic leader given to moral purposes is Henry George. To that energetic leader must be attributed the perversion of the Western minds under which, for the first time in our history, the Republican Commonwealths of the Northwest swung from their allegiance to the standards of Lincoln. The influence of Mr. George in misguiding these people more than any other elected Mr. Cleveland. Even if perverse, it was not a mercenary but a moral force.

This will not be agreeable to Wall street syndicates, to moneyed interests or to those who directed the assessments of Tammany Hall, the men who subscribed the money to elect Mr. Cleveland. But it is very true. It is the one fact which stands out as a consolation to Republicans who deem money in politics, whether from Republican or Democratic sources, to be a despicable business, threatening graver calamities to the Union than slavery, the consolation that the money went wrong. The money subscribed to elect Harrison was of no avail; the money intended to elect Cleveland went into the wrong hands. The Democrats won by a sentiment. To Mr. George belongs its creation and development. Why, then, his prolonged absence from Washington?

A grateful President would have assigned Mr. Henry George a foremost rank among the imposing centurious who graced his triumph. There were many in that proud retinue with lesser claims. Near the person of our Cœsar, bearing his buckler even, was Henry Villard, a beneficient influence, teeming with views upon silver. Then Don Dickinson, with his unerring instinct, rooting out Cabinet candidates from every parasitic nook and corner—who could tell a triffle from a potato. The cabinet tradesman, Nathan Straus, hovered for a time, was talked of for the Post Office "greater than Wanamaker, even in Wanamaker's own line." There was Benedict, an amiable financier, with a yacht. It was a brave retinue. No Roman experience could parallel it, unless we come to the period when consuls were selected for incongruous reasons. And yet there was no place for Henry George.

Now this prolonged absence of Mr. George, his isolation from Mr. Cleveland's councils while railroad magnates, harbor-dashers, lawyers and Wall street gentlemen who own a yacht are in close accord; the exuberance of personal affection in some of the higher appointments as against the patient waiting of fathful merit; the selection of sound men like Quincy, of Massachusetts; Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, who, I regret to read in irreverent Republican papers, are spoken of as "brick-a-brac Democrats" in contradistinction to gentlemen like Mr. Croker, and several hundred thousand members of the ancient and royal house of O'Brien, who are called the "Tripe and Onions Democracy; the ominous clatter about silver and paternalism, and no thought as to advanced ideas, by which alone the country can be saved, must awaken concern.

These gentlemen of the West, for instance, who have advance ideas as to borrowing money on asparagus and hay—what is to be done for them? They do not appear on the appointment rolls. The humorous journals tell of aspiring Southern brigadiers and Tammany henchmen, but no word about the faithful men who carried the West. They were moony, but true. They were dreamy, but loyal. They believed that the Treasury could be constructed upon table-tipping rules—Mr. Carlisle in communication with Hamilton and Gallatin. There were among them gifted if voluble women who welcomed the new Administration as meaning a new era for womenkind. For Mr Cleveland to turn away these innocent, yearning souls is to invite the punishment of the gods upon the crime of ingratitude.

The ignoring of this sentimental element is wanton ingratitude. Mr. George, however, is not a sentimentalist, but a power—as Mr. Cleveland saw in his campaign. He writes that he seeks no office. For him alone the fruition of principles. He stands apart—a seer, a prophet He is neither of the bric a-brac nor the tripe and onions faction, but he has a right to the reward implied in the acceptance and promulgation of his idea. Has any sign of this been seen in Washington? Where are the new ideas with which the world is to be made perfect in sixty days? Are we, for instance, to have his tariff reform? Is not this squabble over silver a pretext to throw to the front a barren issue to the exclusion of the graver matters which Mr. George had at heart? Tariff reform, to use the political slang of the Thurlow Weed days, was "a good enough Margan until after the election," not alone in 1888, but in 1892. It will suit in 1896. There will be some financial legislation—a thing of shreds and patches—but in the end canvass on the old ground, with a polite invitation to Mr. George to go West and carry water and hew wood for the next Democratic leader, as he did in the late campaign.

——In the meantime the American flag comes down in Hawaii. The hopes of those who have studied American destinies in the East; who believe in the development of our mighty Pacific empires; who saw in peaceful diplomatic action the realization of the hopes of Columbus and the earlier navigators, are at an end. The President six weeks in office—and whose time has been given to office baiting, has undone by a wave of the hand not only the result of four years' careful diplomacy of the Harrison Administration, but the logical aims for which American diplomacy has striven since California came under our flag. It is a grave responsibility and will fall upon the country like a chill.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

LINCHING THE INNOCENT.

A few days ago a negro was arrested in Kansas charged with criminal assault. A large number of people, inspired by the example of their neighbors in Arkansas and Texas, undertook to lynch him; but fortunately there were others who believed in civilized methods and had stamina enough to insist on adhering to them. The result is that it is proved by six witnesses that he was seven miles away from the spot at the time of the offense.

The Southern advocates of such barbarous amusements as burning at the stake would not of course, permit their ardor in lynching ignorant and friendless negroes to be dampened by a little illustration like that of the errancy of killing men by mob law. It would be only a negro the less, and what is a consideration like that to communities where killing is largely a matter of honor, and killing negroes is a refined amusement for the leisure classes?

But people with a penchant for the safeguards of civilized law will probably take notice that it is wiser for them to locate themselves and their investment in sections where public opinion supports the usual legal precaution against the shedding of innocent blood, white or black.

THE value of farm implements exported from the United States to South and Central American countries under the provisions of the McKinley law increased from $327,000 in 1891 to $1,381,000 in 1892. This is due, says the Cleveland *Leader*, to the reciprocity which the Democrats denounced as sham and promised to abolish.

MORRISON ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Cleveland might get some very pertinent suggestions relative to tariff reform should he call Col. Wm. R. Morrison, now a member of the interstate commerce commission, into his confidence. "Horizontal Bill" has large practical knowledge of the operations of customs laws, and what he has to say ought to have some weight among Democrats. He has been giving his views on the subject, and among other things says there has been a marked change in the conditions as they existed at the time he introduced his "horizontal reduction" bill. The Republicans having since removed the duty from sugar, raised it on some articles and lowered it on others, a uniform reduction would not now meet the requirements of the government. The expenses were up to the billion-dollar standard and would increase rather than diminish. Any material pruning of the pension rolls is not to be thought of, and while an increase of importations may be expected as a result of the lowering of the tariff on some articles the people will be disappointed if they place great reliance on the magnitude of revenues from that source.

The logic of the question, as Mr. Morrison states it, is this: If we reduce the tariff on some articles it will be necessary to lay taxes on other articles not at present taxed. "They talk of an income tax," said he, "but that you will never see." What then was to be done? Some tax would have to be placed on sugar or the revenue would fall short of meeting the demands of the government, and the result would be an increase of the national debt. Whe it came to a question of taking off the bounty on sugar his judgment was that the bonnty on sugar would remain.

This is all very interesting and instructive. It shows that Prof. Wells and the free trade experts who have been called to the aid of the administration may not be as thoroughly posted on the effects of tariff reduction as they imagine. There may be largely increased importations and yet such a falling off in revenue as will fail to meet the billion dollar appropriations which Mr. Morrison says will continue even under this "reform" administration. Then, again, to tax such common necessities as tea, coffee and sugar will not give the promised relief to the poor man. Is it any wonder that Mr. Cleveland should be disturbed as to the possible effects of tariff revision and should desire to have a whole year to intervene between the enactment of the bill and its going into operation? His purpose in this, if it be true as reported that he entertains such a purpose, would be to save the congressional elections of 1894 to the Democrats: but that would be such a confession of weakness or want of faith in Democratic ability to legislate successfully that it would be quite as damaging as to let the tariff take effect within the ordinary time.

SOFT AS MUSH.

The full text of the letter Mr. Cleveland gave to James H. Blount when he sent him as a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has not appeared in the Eastern newspapers. Only one paragraph was sent by telegraph with the news that the American flag had been hauled down in Hawaii. The San Francisco newspapers give the letter in full, as follows:—

"Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America to His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands—Great and Good Friend—I have made choice of James H. Blount, one of our distinguished citizens, as my special Commissioner to visit the Hawaiian Islands and make report to me concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, and in all matters affecting relations with the Government of the Hawaiian Island his authority is paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will use every endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both Governments, and so render himself acceptable to your Excellency.

"I therefore request your Excellency to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States, and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to you of the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands.

May God have your Excellency in His wise keeping.

"Written at Washington this 11th day of March in the year 1893. Your good friend,

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President.

"W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State."

It is evident that Mr. Cleveland does not propose to let any one get the better of him in writing grandiose letters and messages even if he does order the flag of his country hauled down and abandon American interests in the Pacific Ocean. Just imagine Andrew Jackson writing such a message as the foregoing and addressing the President of the Provisional Government, composed of a dozen men, as his "great and good friend," and winding up with the exclamation: "May God have your Excellency in his wise keeping." Is it possible for any American to conceive of President Jackson or any other President sending such a pompous message along with instructions that the American flag shall be humiliated and the Government made ridiculous in the eyes of the world?

The comment of the San Francisco Bulletin on the document is pertinent. It says: "This address is modeled after the most improved style of the crowned heads of Europe. It ought to have been signed 'Grover, Imperator.' The terms are those conventionally used by Queen Victoria or the Emperor of Russia when they have any corresponding dignitary to write to. The assumption of such an imperial style of address by our Government would be as ridiculous as the aristocracy with which the Emperor Solouque, of Haiti, once surrounded himself. He conferred on its members titles derived from the menu which he loved, and before the world strutted the Duke of Charlotte Russe and the Count of Marmalade. Such epistolary high-flying on the part of the President of the United States is not more ludicrous." Probably nothing so ridiculous and humiliating to every intelligent American has issued from the State Department since the Government was founded.

On the same day that the news arrived that the Stars and Stripes were to be lowered from the Government building in Honolulu a Washington correspondent sent the following dispatch to the New York Sun: "It has come to my knowledge, in a way leaving no doubt, that Commissioner Blount's instructions are to sit down on the annexation of the Sandwich Island; and, above all, to find away to beat the treaty, if it can be done. He has gone for that purpose and may be expected to accomplish it, all statements or hopes to the contary notwithstanding. So Mr. Cleveland's first great mistake is likely to be the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes in Hawaii." Events that have come to light since this dispatch was sent and the receipt of fuller information from Hawaii show that the correspondent's information as to Mr Cleveland's intentions was correct. The result is likely to show that his conjecture that Mr. Cleveland has made his "first great mistake" is also well founded.

A VICTORY FOR LABOR.

The struggle of the clothing-cutters of New York has resulted in a signal triumph of the strikers. The men are to go back to their places in a body, or as many of them as can be employed in the present condition of the trade. All the controverted points, it would seem, have been decided to the satisfaction of the cutters. They will return to work to-day under an agreement that will last for one year. To guard against a repetition of this trouble a board of arbitration is to be established, composed of the executive boards of the respective organizations, and in case they fail to agree all disputes will be settled by an umpire clothed with full power to decide.

This is a very important and a very creditable achievement for the cutters. There is a fair presumption that they had good cause for making the demands upon their employers which they pressed with such vigor and determination, and if this be the right view of the case they not only deserved to win, but are entitled to the commendation of the public for having kept so well within the pale of the law. It is the exception rather than the rule which calls for lawless interference with the rights of others in cases in which the demands of labor are found to be equitable and justice. The sympathies of the public are naturally and properly with the men who toil in laborious pursuits, and when they have a just grievance which they seek to redress by proper means they are almost certain to succeed.

The guarding against future conflicts through a mode of arbitration mutually agreed upon is one of the most gratifying results of the strike. The agreement to abide by the terms of settlement for the period of one year is another good feature. Things can now go on without fear of interruption for a twelve month, and this assurance of continued activity will tend to encourage efforts to recover as far as possible the ground lost during the strike. Before the year was fully expired a new agreement can be made and executed, and should any serious dispute arise it can be settled by arbitration. This is certainly one of the most important victories achieved by labor in many years, and it sets an example which trades unions should not be slow to emulate.

Go to the Enreka Grocery, M. P. Tuten, proprietor, for your groceries; they are now receiving new goods every day and will sell for cash at prices that defy competition.

Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF

TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

So the matter was decided, though Mrs. Fairfield shook her head over the arrangement, but she did not refuse to take her foster-child down to the quiet fishing village, and remain there with her while Roland very reluctantly went for a short tour on the Continent, and on his return to England he embraced a girl who was strangely like the lost Kate Lilburne.

Strangely like her indeed. The bloom of health had returned to her cheek; the fearless queenly dignity that had deserted her with the loss of reason, but for which she had been distinguished before that terrible fall, had come back to her now, while she was as winning and loving as she had ever been.

No trace now remained of the terrible ordeal which she had recently passed through.

Next to her delight at meeting her lover, and the near prospect of being united to him, was the desire to be embraced by her father, and to dissipate the grief which she knew he must feel at her loss.

"I hope we have not been selfish in not sending to papa," she said anxiously, as she talked to Roland about her father. "I shall never forgive myself if our silence has injured his health."

"You need have no fear upon that account, dearest," he replied somewhat bitterly; "your absence from Silverton will be celebrated this year with rejoicing rather than be mourned over with tears. A wedding party is to be assembled, the castle is to be filled with guests, and I am among the number of those invited to the Christmas and wedding festivities."

"You!" exclaimed Kate in surprise.

"Yes; and I have written to your father to say I will come on Christmas night and bring my bride with me. I thought my letter would prepare him."

"Do you think he will suspect who your bride will be?" she asked with blushing cheeks and downcast eyes.

"I should think so," was the answer; "for I told him when we parted that I would never enter Silverton Castle again unless I came to meet you or brought you with me."

She said no more; his devotion touched her deeply, and all her past sufferings seemed as nothing in presence of the life of perfect love that lay before her.

It was soon after this and about the middle of December that a quiet wedding took place in the parish church of the village where Kate Lilburne had for some months found a home.

He was a young man though his hair was white, who gave the bride away, and no one but himself knew how by this act he crushed out the last lingering hope that he had unconsciously cherished in his heart.

But Frank Fairfield gave no outward sign of his self-conquest, and he wrote his name in the register as a witness, without a tremble in the signature.

The marriage had been conducted with all possible secrecy, but the names of the contracting parties could not be kept from the officiating clergyman or the clerk, and it was from the former, that Miriam Hindman received a hint to the effect that Mr. Lilburne's eldest daughter, whose unaccountable disappearance had caused so much consternation a year ago, was still alive.

More she could not learn, but she shrewdly suspected that Christmas would not pass by without witnessing Kate's return to her father's house.

This expectation went a great way towards inducing her to accept the invitation to be Grace Lilburne's bridesmaid, though at that time she had no intention of bringing the bridegroom as a truant lover to her own feet.

The strength of their old love, however, proved too strong for Miriam and Victor to withstand, and they were both resolving that his marriage with Grace must be prevented, when, as already narrated, the doors, were thrown open and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ayre appeared on the threshold.

CHAPTER XI.

RETRIBUTION.

Mr. Lilburne caught Kate in his arms, and expressed his delight at seeing her, then he grasped Roland's hand and bade him also welcome.

"You see I have taken you at your word," said the bridegroom gaily. "Kate and I were married more than a week ago."

"A week! But where has she been all the past year?"

"That is too long a story to tell now," was the reply; "but where is Grace?"

In the general delight at welcoming back the lost heiress and the new bride, Grace had for the moment been forgotten.

But they had not far to seek for her. There in their midst she lay like one stricken with death, and people looked at each other curiously as they lifted her, for this sudden swoon looked more like the consequence of fear than the effect of joy.

"Take her to her room, she has only fainted," said Mr. Lilburne to the servants who were called.

The order was quickly obeyed, Victor somewhat carelessly giving his assistance.

But her father and friends noticed that Kate showed no sympathy for her sister, neither did she offer in any way to help her.

This was very unlike the Kate of former days.

Then she had been the first to hasten to the side of the suffering and to try to assuage their pain.

But now she only looked after her sister with an expression on her face of wondering pity not unmixed with aversion, and she neither tried to caress nor to receive her.

The curiosity of the guests, however, was not to be restrained, and so many questions poured in upon our heroine that she at length briefly told her friends that in finding a hidingplace the previous Christmas, she had fallen down a trap-door in the disused tower, and would have remained there, and perished, if her foster-brother had not rescued her.

And then Roland told the rest of the story, even down to the present day.

"There is something she has not told us," said Miriam Hindman to Victor Gayherd; "she has not told us what hand Grace had in her disappearance. Depend upon it, we have only heard half the story."

Miriam's curiosity was not satisfied, however; only Mr. Lilburne was ever told how Grace had consigned her sister to what she believed would be her tomb.

By this time a servant came to say that Miss Grace was conscious, but would not leave her room again that night, though she requested her guests would not let her absence interfere with their amusement.

They took her at her word; the dancing to commenced, and no one seemed to miss the girl who had been hostess untill now, and who to-morrow was to be a bride.

In view of the ceremony of the morrow, the party broke up soon after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ayre.

Those guests who were not staying in the house took their leave, and those who were went off to their own rooms.

Victor Gayherd alone lingered. Roland was his cousin, and he tried to find out from him the motive which had made him keep even her father in ignorance of her existence for so long a time.

"I cannot tell you why, but we had a very good reason," was the evasive reply.

"Had Grace anything to do with it?" was the next question.

"Grace did not know that her sister was alive any more than you did."

"Probably not; she assured me she was dead; but that is no answer to my question. Did Grace know that her sister had fallen through this trap-door?"

"I cannot tell you—I can tell you nothing."

"I think it very unfair of you not to tell me; do you know I am expected to marry the girl to-morrow?"

"I would rather you than I; but question her yourself if you have any doubt."

"Oh, I know what her answer will be; she is not too careful of the truth, and though she is not the great heiress she was supposed to be, still, as I have gone so far, I wouldn't draw back now if I were convinced that she was innocent of all guilty knowledge of what had befallen her sister."

Roland made no reply.

He felt sorry for his kinsman, but he had promised Kate not to expose her sister, and he felt that he must keep his word to his wife whatever happened to his cousin.

"I'll ask Mrs. Ayre herself," exclaimed Victor passionately.

"You will do nothing of the kind, my dear fellow," said Roland firmly; "my wife has had quite enough to go through without being cross-questioned about her sister.

"Use your own judgment in the matter. If I loved a woman I should want nobody else to tell me whether to believe in her or not."

"And what if you didn't love her?" asked Victor grimly.

Roland shrugged his shoulders, then he held out his hand, and said:

"Good-night."

Though he did not say so, he knew quite well what his cousin's decision would be.

When he joined his wife and her father in the study of the latter, Kate asked nervously:

"You have not said anything against Grace to Victor, have you, Roland?"

"Certainly not," was the reply; "but he is suspicious, and has been questioning me."

"I shall not allow the marriage to take place to-morrow," said Mr. Lilburne decidedly. "Grace is unfit to be the wife of any honorable man."

"I think she must have been mad that night," Kate said gently; "I have often thought so since."

"She was thoroughly bad," returned her father gloomily; "she is only too like her mother."

Soon after this they retired to rest, Mr. Lilburne grateful and satisfied at the recovery of his best-loved daughter, and she happy beyond the power of words to tell in the blissful possession of her husband's love, and her restoration to her father.

The only cloud that cast a shadow upon the perfect contentment of both was the treachery of Grace, and the question as to what would become of her.

When the cold grey morning dawned the snow rustled at the windows as it had done a year ago when the eldest daughter of the Lilburnes was lost and could not be found.

Grace sat up in bed, and wondered if the past year had been a dream; but the sight of her wedding-dress spread out on a couch at the further end of the room convinced her of the reality of all that had passed.

But she would not or could not think, neither would she allow herself to realise the possibility that Kate's return would in any way interfere with her own marriage.

She meant to carry everything with a high hand, to deny any charge made against her, and to defy her sister and her sister's husband to prove anything against her.

In this frame of mind she rang for her morning cup of tea, and the maid brought the tray, on which, besides the tea and toast, there was a carefully sealed note.

For a second or two she did not break the seal, but when the waiting-woman had left the room, she tore the letter open wildly and read its brief contents.

"Your own conscience, Grace Lilburne, will probably tell you why I refuse to fulfill my engagement to marry you this morning. I offer no further explanation or excuse for the step I am about to take, but am ready to bear all consequences which you or anybody belonging to you may think fit to inflict upon me. By the time this reaches you I shall be on my way to London, where, as soon as the law will permit, Miriam Hindman will become my wife."

This was signed "Victor Gayherd," and had evidently been written with a total disregard for the feelings of the wretched girl to whom it was addressed.

Her reason had been tottering on its throne for some months past, though neither Grace nor her friends knew it, and now the last bolt had fallen, and she started up madly from her bed a wild and dangerous maniac.

The servants met her as she was on her way, shrieking and gesticulating frantically, to the disused tower.

They secured her and a doctor was sent for, and all that care and skill could do for her was done, but nothing could save the unhappy girl.

For a few days she lingered in great pain and mental agony, but as the old year was dying she likewise drifted away into the unknown.

Her death was a relief to all who were connected with her.

Another year swiftly passes by and Christmas Day is again upon us.

But this day is the brightest of all the three for Kate and her husband and her father.

To Mr. Lilburne a grandson has been born who will bear his name, and he is, if possible, more proud of the tiny boy than are his young parents.

Nothing indeed is wanting to complete Kate's perfect happiness, though even now she sometimes remembers, with a shudder that awful moment when she was a victim to heartless treachery.

THE END.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1893.

Affairs in Wall Street show no marked changes from the conditions noted in our advices of last week. Comparatively little "long" stock has come on the market, and the "bears" have found that, though prices yielded under their attacks, they quickly recovered upon their attempts to cover their sales. Among holders, there is a firm undertone, but no disposition to force an advance under existing unsettled conditions. The floating supply of stocks held on speculation appears to be conservative in amount, and as a rule the holdings are in strong hands. As usual, the weak points appear principally in the "industrial" group, among which something is constantly occurring to suggest doubts, while investors giving them a wide berth. The signing of the Anti-Monopoly Bill by Governor Flower is regarded as a strong blow at such of the "combines" as are operated within New York State. Railroad securities, though relatively low in price, are steadily gaining in states. This is due partly to the continued slow rate of new construction and the consequent relative curtailment of new issues of this class of investments; partly to the hope that Congress may in some way alleviate the pressure of the Inter-State Commerce Law and authorize pooling; and partly to the coming large and profitable traffic connected with the World's Fair; at the moment, however, there is not much disposition to buy them on speculation, owing to the unsettling of confidence from external causes.

The weak point in the market continues to be the gold movement, about which there is still much uneasiness. The thing especially feared is not any real trouble in the Treasury finances calculated to seriously affect the Government credit. Wall Street has no misgivings that the United States can suffer from impairment of public confidence or from any inability to take care of all and every form of its obligations It knows too well what the resources of the Government are and what is the world's estimate of them to fall into such narrow misconception. The thing feared is that the reserves of the banks may be so drained by the exports of gold as to compel a further reduction of loans and discounts and a consequent loss. It is the seriousness of this possibility that make down-town interests so anxious that the Government should sell an amount of bonds in Europe sufficient either to arrest the export of gold or to bring back some of the large amount we have exported. Whether this desire will be gratified remains to be seen.

The latest advices from Washington indicate that Secretary Carlisle is disposed to shape his financial course upon principles so as to afford no special consideration for the immediate interests represented on the Stock Exchange. From such semi official intimations as are forthcoming, the Secretary appears to be disposed to suffer some considerable impairment of the $100,000,000 reserve rather than issue bonds. It is not to be gainsaid that a reserve is intended to be made available and not to be a mere warning dead-line; and that one of its uses is to provide for a temporary abnormal emergency, when there is reason to expect that, upon the adjustment of the transient irregularites, the funds will flow back to the Treasury which have been recently forced out. The verdict of public-opinion would be that of applause in the event of the "free gold" fund recovering its normal dimensions even though it be by adding 25 to 50 millions to the Public Debt by a bond issue.

The Secretary appears to expect from the banks a measure of support under the exigencies beyond what he has so far received from them; and perhaps not without some reason. So far, the banks, in meeting the export demand for gold, have as far as possible avoided drawing upon their own deposits in the Treasury, and have preferred to demand gold for their greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890; the effect of which has been to drain the Treasury's own stock. Really therefore, the banks are largely responsible for the present low condition of the gold reserve. It is not easy to conceive of a reason for this course that will justify itself to public opinion. In choosing this policy, they have not in any degree prevented the impairment of their reserves; all they have accomplished has been to conserve the gold portion of their "lawful money" while diminishing the paper portion. If the banks are to be understood as meaning by this discrimination that they distrust the legal tenders and feel it their duty to hoard gold, at whatever risk to the Treasury, public opinion is not likely to commend their prudence in declaring such a demoralizing verdict. The silence and inaction of the Associated Banks seem to need some formal explanation, if misapprehension and possible serious mischief are to avoided. It has not been usual for that powerful body of financiers to lightly ignore the convenience of the Treasury and the credit of the Government in seeking to protect their own interests.

The exports of gold during the week has been very large and we still stand exposed to more next week; neither have the large imports of merchandise begun to decline, nor the light exports of produce to increase —which are sources from which material easing of the monetary situation is to be expected.

HENRY CLEWS.

HOW TO OBTAIN LONG LIFE.

Take life easy. Nothing prolongs life like a cheerful disposition.

Make haste slowly. The snail outran the hare and won the race.

Avoid all worry. Care wrinkles the brow and dries up the fountain of life.

Don't get angry. Every burst of passion shortens life's span one inch.

Be moderate in all things and temperate in your habits. Remember, "sleep is nature's kind restorer," and if you would live long, sleep long

Above all take care of yourself. If you are not feeling well there is something wrong and nature needs to be stimulated in her work. The best physicians in the country recommend Klein's Silver Age and Duquense Rye for such a purpose. They are for sale by dealers generally at $1.50 and $1.25 per quart respectively. Send to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa., for a complete catalogue and price-list of all kinds of liquor, mailed free.

S. SHLOSS, Williamsport, Pa. Agent.

TO BENEFIT THE NEGRO RACE.

The Frederick Douglass Company Soon to Erect a Large Factory.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.,—It is stated on excellent authority here that the company organized by Hon. Frederick Douglass, the famous negro politician, will soon erect a large manufacturing plant a few miles from this city. It is not stated what particular industry will be carried on in the new factory but it is sure to be something for the betterment of the condition of the negro race in general. None but negroes will be employed to carry on the enterprise and it is said that over 600 men and women will be given steady positions from which they will be graduated and sent out into the world with well-learned trades upon which to depend for a future livelihood.

As fast as one graduates from the institution his or her place will be filled with a "green" hand, thus benefitting the colored race throughout the country to a wonderful degree.

It is generally believed here that Mr. Douglass' scheme will prove successful and if it does other establishments of a similar nature will be brought into existence in several of the principal southern cities within the next twelve months.

A STARTLING FACT.

SIXTEEN PER CENT. OF LIFE INSURANCE APPLICANTS REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASED KIDNEYS.

The Trouble Comes From Lack of Care.

Dr. Lambert the general medical director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, N. Y., said:

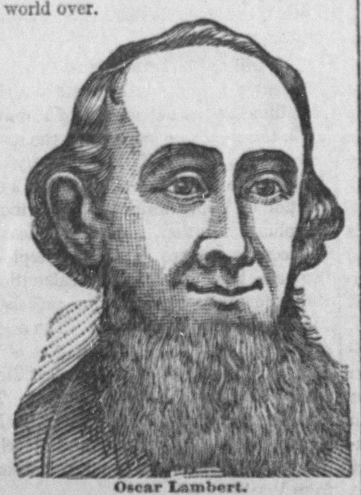
"We reject sixteen per cent. of the applications made to us for insurance, and I have saved the entire expense of this medical department, by the rejection alone of applicants who had diseased kidneys, and who died within two years after I rejected them."

This appalling statement coming as it does, from such high medical authority, should have the attention of our citizens. There is no reason to-day, why people should allow kidney disease to get such a hold on them.

Nature sends her warning in the slight pain in the back, poor circulation of the blood, sediment in the urine. When any of these symptoms appear, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy should be taken in small doses at once, and thus drive the poison out of the blood and restore the kidneys to healthy action.

To our knowledge this is the only medicine that surely and effectually cures this almost universal complaint.

We note the happy recovery of Mr. Oscar Lambert, of Jerico, Mo., whose case has been talked of in the papers the world over.



Oscar Lambert.

Quoting from his letter.

"I neglected the first symptoms until I found myself in bed with a complicated disease of the kidneys. No mortal ever suffered more and lived. My physician failed to help me. I then used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It relieved my kidneys almost immediately, and in a few weeks I was clear of all pain, and entirely cured. I owe my present lease of life to Favorite Remedy."

It is used and recommended for what it accomplishes. Writes Mrs. A. J. F. Manchester, from Providence, R. I.

"I began using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for kidney disease, when Doctors failed to relieve me. It drove a bad humor out of my blood, cured my kidney trouble, and I am truthful when I say it saved my life."

Wm. Huston the popular West Shore R. R. engineer, came out in an open letter stating how he had suffered with kidney disease. Physicians treatment, and the use of various preparations failed to benefit him. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, was procured and it made him well.

Favorite Remedy has had more free advertising in the columns of the daily papers, than anything we know of, from the fact that it does as is promised. "cures disease."

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy possesses marvelous strength giving qualities, that render it especialy, valuable to the aged or infirm. For a general all around tonic, and to cure any disease arising from an impure condition of the blood, it has no equal. Druggists are telling more of it than all others combined

WE WANT RIGHT AWAY Reliable men in every section of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. $75 A MONTH. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID EVERY TWO WEEKS WHEN STARTED. J. H. SCHAAF & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

ASTHMA Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. For sale by all druggists. ● DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail trial bottle and prove to you that FREE ASTHMALENE will and does cure asthma.

This Home Comfort Range

Is made of malleable iron and wrought steel, lined with asbestos, a non conductor of heat, so it retains the heat in Summer and can be changed to throw out the heat in Winter. The fire-box is so constructed that it gets a draft of cold air on one side of all parts exposed to the fire. It don't require one-half the fuel the ordinary Stove does. Sold only by our own responsible agents direct from the factory, who can give the best of references. We guarantee each range to be exactly like the sample, and we make each range come up to the guarantee to the letter. With each range is furnished over $25 worth of vessels. You will see our advertisement in the "Farm Journal," of Philadelphia. Ask your bankers the standing of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis Mo. You will see we are quoted "at $500000 paid up capital.

LAMAR, CLINTON CO., PA., March 20, 1893.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Home Comfort Steel Range was sold to my neighbors in Indiana when I lived there in 1887, and they were all very well pleased with it. Being anxious to know in regard to their durability, I wrote to a friend there on March 8th, 1893, and received a reply very flattering to the range.

C. W. LOVELAND
Man. Loveland Axe Co.

CLINTON DALE, March 20, 1893.

Would state for the benefit of our neighbors that we have been using a Home Comfort Range for more than a week and find it truly a Home Comfort. It gives perfect satisfaction. Order one and you will not regret it.

MR. and MRS. C. A. HECKMAN

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heckman also each bought Ranges.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis Mo.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells on y

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Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE,
LOWEST PRICES AND
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM MCCLELLAN.

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Milkmen, Dairymen and Creamerymen can keep Milk and Cream 5 to 7 days, sweet and fresh WITHOUT ICE. Simple, unfailing, tasteless and cheap. Sample to any address on receipt of 2c. postage. Patentees & Sole Mfrs. Preservalene Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24-14-4t

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SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

We have some splendid patents upon popular selling devices, which can be had almost on your own terms. This is an opportunity for young men with small means to establish themselves in business; for speculators to buy for selling territory, or for manufacturers to secure as specialties to enlarge their business.

Write at once for particulars.

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Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., 720 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t,eow

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 653 Bdw., N. Y. 14-4t

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PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT Cured Me In less than a week OF ITCHING PILES.
It is worth $5 per pot to any sufferer.
Henry Cofes, 1717 Summit Ave., Scranton, Pa
Dec. 20, '92. 25 and 50c. Druggists or by mail
J. Gibson Brown, 47 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Send for book on Cure of Disease by Herbal Remedies, FREE. 24-14-4t

FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of
ISAAC HAUPT, agent.
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CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John F. Linn, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.
CHARLES MCCLELLAN.
10-tf,

Bright Agents Wanted Quick to Sell
CRAWFORD'S BLAINE.
—LIFE OF—
Written by Mr. Blaine's most intimate literary friend
THE OFFICIAL EDITION.
The only work endorsed by Vice Pres. Morton Att'y Gen. Miller, Private Sec. Halford, Sec. Foster, and a host of other of Mr. Blaine's Colleagues, Cabinet Officers, Senators, etc., hence will outsell any and all others five to one. Demand is simply immense. Send 30c. for outfit and save time. Don't waste time on cheap-John catchpenny books. Get the official work and best terms by writing quickly to HUBBARD PUB. CO.,
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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. **Those Pimples and Blotches** which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. **Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY.** If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses

SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the **best and cheapest** medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.

DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.

THE MOST PERFECT AND ELEGANT PREPARATION AND SCIENTIFIC COMBINATION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

In the largest hospitals in the world, presided over by the most skillful of living physicians, the ingredients are prescribed more than twice as often as all others put together.

RIPANS TABULES

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

And every other Symptom or Disease that results from any Disorder of the

Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Ripans Tabules banish pain and prolong life.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate.
Ripans Tabules are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. One dose gives relief.
The best general family medicine ever offered to the public. Circulars sent on application.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified physicians are connected with the Ripans Chemical Company, and patients are invited to write for special instructions in peculiar cases. Their letters will receive such attention as they require, free of charge.
Always keep **Ripans Tabules in the house** and when you travel take some with you. They are put up in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or portmonnaie.

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1 Bottle,	15 cents.	12 Bottles,	$1.25
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UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years?

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation. Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera-Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The **Consumptive and Feeble** and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

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PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

"WHISTLING WILL."

Won't you tell me just one more story before tea-time? I pleaded.

Dr. Rhoades and I were sitting on the piazza at the close of a hot summer day. Although he had been with us only a week, he and I were great friends. I had heard often of him before, but on account of his busy professional life, he had been unable to accept my father's many invitations.

At last, worn out by his work, he was forced to take a rest, and had written that he would be pleased to visit us at our country home.

My father hardly ever told any of his experiences in the army during the war with bringing in "Joe Rhoades," as he called him. Dr. Rhoades had been an assistant surgeon then.

Well, yes, just one short one, he answered, as he looked into my eager face.

There had been a fearful carnage that day and the surgeons were very busy. Body after body was brought in and those that could be helped were sent to the operating room. Those past our help were sent to the dead-house.

Late in the afternoon one body was brought in which, even amid that scene made me tremble. It was that of a brave fellow, a schoolmate of mine, who had enlisted at the very opening of the war. He was a happy-hearted fellow, bright in the darkest hours, and a continual whistler. Before he could be seen, his clear, strong notes were heard, and the men knew that Whistling Will was coming.

The surgeon examined him and said: Well, Bill, you have whistled your last tune, and hurried to the next. It seemed impossible that we should never hear his cheerful voice again. I noticed that he was not mutilated in any way, and thought that he had probably been killed by a fall from his horse.

His body was carried to the dead-house, but—here comes the strange part—as he was being taken from the room, suddenly and distinctly I heard Bill's familiar whistle, "Cheer up, comrades, and be gay," just as it had sounded as he marched to his death that morning. I looked about to see if any one else had noticed it. Every one was absorbed in the confusion and suffering around him. I said nothing.

About eight o'clock that night the surgeon sent me for some stimulants to the steward. I passed the deadhouse, which was nothing more than a large shed with a door at each end, so that one could pass from one end to the other, between the rows of corpses on each side. As I neared the place, again came the whistle, faintly, in a kind of minor undertone, Cheer up, comrades, and be gay. When I passed the door, I hesitated; somehow I wanted to go in, but remembering that I had been sent on an errand, I passed on; again came the same refrain, each word sounding very distinctly, and apparently right beside my ear. By this time I felt a little queer, but tried to banish my fears by attributing them to over-wrought nerves.

I started on a brisk walk to the surgeon determined not to be a fool any longer. Two-thirds of the long building were passed, when, hark! the same notes again, still fainter than before. Beads of cold perspiration stood on my forehead when I entered the surgeon's headquarters, but I said nothing.

I worked incessantly until eleven o'clock with the memory of that refrain before me all the time. At half-past eleven I threw myself on my cot, which was placed beside a window at the extreme end of a narrow corridor. Thoroughly exhausted. I soon fell asleep. I don't know how long I had lain, when suddenly on the night wind came Bill's Cheer up, comrades, and be gay. I jumped up, as if aroused by a trumpet blast.

The moon had risen full and clear, and was pouring her wan light right on my face.

Instinctively, I put my head out of the window, and from every tree, and hill and valley, as if the whole earth was resounding, came the same line, this time in an exultant tone.

Without a thought, I leaped from the window to the ground, which was but a few feet below, and, as wideawake as I ever was in my life, I went straight to the deadhouse. Now there were no fears. I did not think at all, I only listened. Upon reaching the door, I lighted one of the candles that were lying on a shelf, but it was of little use, the wind made the flames flicker and splutter. With the uncertain light, I passed down the long aisle, between the white-sheeted corpses on either side. I did not know where Will lay, but, without hesitating, I walked up two-thirds of the way and turned down the sheet from the fifth last corpse on the right-hand side.

It was he, pale, yet looking just as if he were asleep. I stood a moment holding the flickering light above his head, when—good God! I saw his eye-lids tremble. I stood as if suddenly turned into stone, then a slight quivering breath and—the lids opened. With a shriek, I dropped the candle and ran out into the air, through the fields to the hospital.

Upon reaching there, my wits came back What was I to do? Not call upon the surgeon; no, he would only laugh and tell me my head was turned. Then I thought of the steward. He had been very fond of Will. I would ask him.

In a short time we stood by Will's side. I was no longer frightened. My professional coolness came to my aid.

Upon examination I found a very feeble pulse. Stimulants were given, and for two hours, surrounded by our ghostly spectators, we labored. At length we were rewarded by hearing the words, spoken in a very weak voice, Where am I?

All right, old boy, I answered, as I tried to keep his eyes from seeing the objects about him. Another return of partial unconsciousness enabled us to get him out without his seeing where he was, and in the morning he found himself in the hospital, very weak, but on the road to recovery.

In a few months he was among us again as bright and as cheery as ever, but he never whistled Cheer up, comrades, and be gay. He appeared to have forgotten it.

The doctor finished—it had grown quite dark. After a moment's silence, I said, it is funny that father never told me this story. Who was this man whose life you saved?

Just then my father came to the door to tell us that supper was waiting. He stood still as he heard the question. With a peculiar look in his eyes, the doctor pointed to him and said, That is the man.

Preventing Future Misery.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatism poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventive of the initial attack of rheumatism.

SHE HAD BEEN TO BOSTON.

She had just returned from a long visit to Boston, and the other evening was taking leave of her very best fellow at the door, when the old gentleman upstairs heard a sound that vivid recalled the halcyon days of his own courtship.

"Were you kissing that fellow goodbye?" he roared, with paternal directness.

"Why, papa! Kissing? I was merely giving corporeal expression to a psychical feeling."

"You were, eh? Been to Boston, haven't you? Next time I catch I catch you giving that kind of corporeal expression to psychical feeling I'll produce an excitation of your sensorium with my razor strop. Understand? Now put out that hall gas and go to bed."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE fact that several of the new "hotels" erected for the accommodation of visitors to the World's Fair have tumbled down should prove a warning to intending visitors. It may be that the collapse of these frail structures was a providential event, since the people now have fair notice that if they would preserve their lives they must exercise care in the selection of their lodgings. Nor should the authorities of Chicago neglect a careful inspection of the death traps that yet remain and their condemnation as nuisances. Chicago owes a duty to her visitors as well as to her own fair fame, and in no way can she better perform it than by clipping the claws of the land pirates who have camped in the city and who mean to earn money, if need be, out of the lives of the thousands who will visit the fair.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Cector—Is your husband a serious minded man?

Mrs. Bun—Oh, awfully; the morning after a champagne banquet.

The Change of Life.

Women nearing this critical period require strength, health, and cheerful spirits.

The sole aim of this time should be to keep well.

The invaluable aid always is *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.*

The girl about to enter womanhood can find the same assistance from the same source.

Mrs. W. W. Culner, Palatka, Fla., writes:—

"I was in ill health from change of life. I took your compound and am now well. I recommend it as the best remedy for all weakness through the many changes which all women have to pass from early life to the grave."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills. 25 cents.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers of real estate have taken place since our last report:

William Grauer, et al, to John W. Cooke, et al, dated March 25, 1893. For lands in Burnside and Snow Shoe townships. Consideration $8,000.

Jacob Kreider, to John Strayer. Dated Nov. 16, 1891. For lot of ground in Ferguson township. Consideration $48.

Philipsburg Coal and Land Co., to William A. Brown & Son. Dated June 27, 1890. For lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration $100.

Robert Loyed, et ux to Sophie E. Sehiele. Dated April 6, 1893. For two lots of ground in North Philipsburg. Consideration $200.

Anna E. Rich, to Robert Flick. Dated April 1, 1893. For 89 acres, 22 perches and allowance of land in Union township. Consideration $1,500.

George J. Blackford, et ux, to John L. Nighthart. Dated April 15, 1893. For lot of ground in Bellefonte. Consideration $350.

R. M. Watkins, et ux, to G. H. Leyman. Dated April 15, 1893. For tract of land in Curtin township. Consideration $500.

A. J. Orndorf, executor, to John C. Orndorf. Dated April 8, 1893. For 3 lots of ground in Gregg township. Consideration $800.

Jas. P. Scott and Thomas A. Shoemaker to James K. Barnhart. Dated April 1, 1893. For lot of ground in Bellefonte. Consideration $350.

J. N. Casanova, executor, to Mrs. Nancy McDonald. Dated Aug. 5, 1891. For lot in Casanova, Centre county, Pa. Consideration $60.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.

The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand
"Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."

Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.36 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.	& Bro.,
White Lead	6.46 per cent.	St. Louis.

Less than 7 per cent. white lead.

Misleading Brand
"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."

Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co.,
Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	New York.
Barytes	50.68 per cent.	

No white lead in it.

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUMPHREYS'

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., NEW YORK.

THE PILE OINTMENT

includes the great temperance drink

Hires' Root Beer

It gives New Life to the Old Folks, Pleasure to the Parents, Health to the Children.

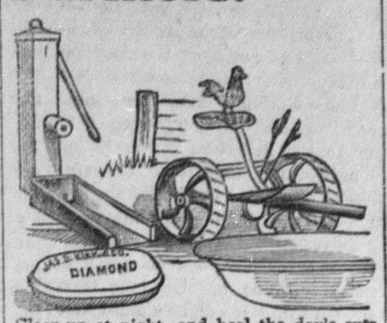
Good for All—Good All the Time.

A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get HIRES.'

RUPTURE

To obtain the best knowledge of how to be cured, send for J. A. Sherman's New Publication, illustrated wtih photographic likenesses of American and English patients before treatment and after cure, with particulars of each case. No work so convincingly interesting has ever before been published. Sent by express on receipt of 25 cts. Plain book of information sent for 10 cts. Sherman recently returned from London, England, where the result of his treatment surprised the most eminent Surgeons and may now be consulted at his former offices. Address J. A. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, 294 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmers!



Clean up at night, and heal the day's cuts and bruises with

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap Insures White Clothes, Clear Clothes, Healthy Clothes.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 6 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, M'VICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

If you want to get cured take Hanners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Going like a prairie fire,
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Century.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

Authors, JAMES P. BOYD, A. M. and HON. JHON RUSSELL YOUNG

FINELY ILLUSTRATED.

Cloth, only $1.50. Morocco, $2.00.
Send 10c. for postage on
FREE OUTFIT.

Send to-day and you will make money fast.

S. I. BELL & CO., 639, 641 & 643 N. Broad St., Philada., Pa.

DR. THEEL

538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. After the self-styled great and famous specialists, the hospital and college professors, and family physicians have failed to cure you of Syphilis, Stricture, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Discharges, Boils, Swellings, Loss of Power and Decay, Effects of Indiscretion, Debility, Want of Confidence, etc., then go and consult Dr. Theel, the only true advertising specialist, who studied Homeopathic, Allopathic and Eclectic systems of medicine. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. He does not guarantee, but he cures. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the only true medical book advertised, the friend of suffering humanity from any special disease. Hours, 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. No deceit, no false representation. The worst cases solicited. For references see Wed. and Sat. Phila. Times.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 821 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	5.5	4 56	9 42	4 32
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 35
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 50
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	4 57
Milesburg	22.5	5 25	10 18	5 05
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 15
Milesburg	22.5	5 45	10 38	5 25
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 45	5 28
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5 36
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5 45
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 54
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 01
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6 08
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 10
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6 13
Bald Eagle	49.5	6 38	11 38	6 19
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6 23
East Tyrone	53.0	6 46	11 48	6 27
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6 33

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	2.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	3.9	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	5.6	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 19	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 30
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 50	10 00	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 18	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 16
5 21	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.0	8 43	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5 Loverville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
5 39	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 45
5 53	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 59	3 19
6 25	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.35 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.09 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.56 p m.

Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward (a.m.)	(p.m.)		Eastward a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	5.45	2 00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.21	2.17	Biehl f		8.51	4 39
6.8	6.28	2 22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4 35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINBURG		8.38	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4 22
15.2	6.47	2.41	Swengle f		8.27	4 17
16.1	7.50	3.44	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.23	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7.38	4.30	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4.37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4.47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4.53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8.23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8.28	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.8	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8.47	4.37	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2 23
65.2	8.50	4.40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8.55	4.45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2.15

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Aen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11	WESTWARD
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	pm	pm	pm	
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40	
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45	
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48	
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51	
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54	
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56	
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00	
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03	
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05	
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24	
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27	
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30	

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily		11 20	p m
" " Harrisburg	"	3 35	a m
" " William'port	"	7 10	a m
" " Jersey Shore	"	7 31	a m
" " Lock Haven	"	7 55	a m
" " Renovo	"	8 55	a m
" arrives Erie	"	3 40	p m
NIAGRA EX. l'ves Phila week d'ys		8 50	a m
" " Harrsburg	"	12 10	p m
" arrives at Wmsport	"	3 00	p m
" " Lock Haven	"	4 10	p m
" " Renovo	"	5 15	p m
" " Kane	"	9 20	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15	p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days		11 40	a m
" " Harrisburg	"	3 45	p m
" " Williamsport	"	7 10	p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	"	8 02	p m
" " Renovo	"	9 00	p m
NEWS EX. l'ves Philadelphia daily		4 30	a m
" " Harrisburg		8 10	a m
" " Williamsport		11 20	a m
" arrives at Lock Haven		12 15	p m
Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila. week days		4 35	p m
" " Harrisburg		7 55	p m
" arrive Williamsport		10 40	p m
Rochester Exp. leaves Phila. w'k d's		9 20	p m
" " Harrisb'g		12 30	a m
" arrives Williamsp't		3 25	a m
Williamsp't " leaves Phila. Sun. only		2 25	p m
" " Harrisb'g		5 25	p m
" arrives Williamsp't		8 35	p m

EASTWARD.			
Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven w		7 15	a m
" " " Jersey Shore		7 41	a m
" " Wms'port		8 15	a m
" arrives at Harrisburg		11 30	a m
" " " Phila		3 00	a m
DAY EX. leaves Kane week days		6 30	a m
" " Renovo		10 20	a m
" Lock Haven		11 20	a m
" Williamsport		12

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines this type, $8 per annum.

Advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON FINANCE.

The highest credit nations of Europe are England and France. They have never issued promise to pay obligations bearing less than 3 per cent. interest. England, however, about three years ago, reduced the rate on a part of her Consols to 2¾ per cent., which nows appears to me to have been an unfortunate thing, for the reason that thousands of English have been accustomed to gauge their expenses of generations past on the 3 per cent. income derived from their investment in Consols. One generation after another has inherited the investment, also the loyalty and confidence in the national security of the nation, and contented with what they produced the investments had gone on for centuries without being changed until the interest rate was cut down to 2¾. The ¼ per cent, less income meant a great deal to those who had built up their expense on a basis of 3 per cent, ; it brought them into debt for the difference. Discontentment followed, and desperation resulted in their being compelled to sell out their holdings of 2 ¾ Consols and seek other more remunerative investments, and the speculative furor of 1890-91 in England was based thereon.

This wild speculative period in England was started by this class of investors, who all made a rush for the first scheme offered the public, which was the Guinness' Stout by the Barings. The success of it was so overwhelming as to make a frantic whirl of speculation for all kinds of schemes which followed one after another. American breweries also entered into the race and were flated successfully ; the Argentines and others of like character were secured, to bring out the effect of which finally caused the Barings' failure, and a general collapse followed. This did much to bring about the present United States Government gold depletion by causing the return of American securities, which this country had to take back and pay for in gold, thereby depleting our Government gold surplus. I venture to affirm that the Barings' failure would not have taken place had it not been for the reduction of Consols to 2¾ per cent., for that was the incentive for thousands of previously contented people to change their Consols for more remunerative investments, and hence made these same people desperate speculators. They were subscribed to the Guinness' Stout venture and other schemes which followed and which in the end wrecked almost all of them, including the Barings themselves.

Everything that had gone wrong on this side since that memorable failure of the Barings has been charged to the Sherman silver law, especially so as to the return of our securities and the large shipments of gold. The charge is far from being well founded on the facts in the case. Sherman law certainly did not have anything to do with the Barings' disaster ; it was that catastrophe which sent out our stocks and bonds back, for money had to be raised in England by the holders of these properities because they were about the only ones that could find a ready market. The silver law did not enter into the question ; it was simply a matter of raising money. These people had Argentine, Brazilian, Turkish, Spanish, Russian, Egyptian, and numerous other securities of like character, but they were unsalable, so there was no alternative but to sell their American stocks and bonds, because they could do so ; therefore the gold that has gone away to pay for them, was not, as charged, because of the Sherman silver law and the fear of its future consequences. No one will say that the Sherman silver law had anything to do with the Panama swindle and scandal, which came so near creating a revolution in France. The fear of this caused the French people to draw their money from the banking institutions and hoard it, the Bank of France being compelled thereby to recuperate her gold reserve by buying gold from America and drawing vast sums from us in consequence Who can possibly charge that the Sherman silver law entered into or was the incentive on the part of Austria for selling her 4 per cent, bonds and with the avails buying our gold at a premium, and in that way taking it from us so much merchandise to be bought by weight at so much per ounce?

Having given the causes above for our gold shipments, namely. the natural sequence and after effect of the Baring failure panic, the threatened revolution in France growing out of the Panama scandal, and last but not least the Austrian scheme for placing that nation on a gold basis, I unhesitatingly assert that these were legitimate and substantial reasons to impute to the departure of the yellow metal and not the Sherman law as everybody seems to want to kick like the historial dog in the ditch. Now instead of laying the blame at the doors of the Sherman law as everybody does, because it is fashionable to do so, for one I take issue even though I do stand alone against that very general false assumption, and I do not hesitate to affirm that the Sherman law did not enter into the calculations in London returning our securities, in the conditions which compelled the Bank of France to buy our gold, or in the same thing being done by the Austrian Government, but I do state without the fear of contradiction, that had it not been for the Sherman silver law this country would not have sustained itself though the recent trying ordeal of gold shipments. The gold would have gone to Austria and France any way, even had the Sherman law not been in existence. What then are the actual facts in the case? When summed up they are these : the Sherman silver law, as a matter of fact, has done excellent service and without which an immense number of banking institutions in this country, railroad companies, as well as merchants, would have long before this come to grief, causing general financial and widespread disaster ; in other words, the credit is due to the Sherman silver law for not only carrying this country through but of really carrying England, France and Austrir at the same time ; for through the new money created by the sanction of the 1890 silver law, it has made it possible for this country to sustain itself and at the same time to send the gold to foreign countries and carry them through also. The credit therefore is due to the Sherman silver law for having carried the world through great financial vicissitudes during the period dating from the Baring failure up to date. Notwithstanding however that the Sherman silver law has done so much for us as a nation, as I have very justly and fairly pointed out, I am now of the opinion that it would be wise legislation to repeal the said law, for we have about enough of that kind of money in circulation, and if that cannot be effected by a vote at the next Congress, then amend the law so that the silver coin be made to hereafter contain a full dollar's worth of silver in them, instead of as now only 63 cents ; in that event, a silver dollar will be as good at home and abroad as a gold dollar and both like a on the same basis of intrinsic world's value in connection with the two metals, at 83. an ounce in New York or 38d. in London, the parity should not be recognized as 25 ounces of silver to one of gold instead of as now 16 to 1.

It does appear on its face that because our Congress passed a law authorizing the issue of bonds, and at the time of its passage either 4, 4½ or 5 per cent. was considered a favorable rate of interest for the Government to pay on bonds if issued, now that as the government credit has improved so as to be established on a 3 per cent. basis, the same as the best credit of any other nation, not exempting either England or France, that the law should be technically construed that bonds if now issued, must be at the exact rates specified in the law namely, either 4, 4½ or 5 per cent., when the real meaning of the law is and was so meant by the framers doubtless, that the rate of interest to be paid should not exceed the figures named : there is nothing contained in the law that makes it mandatory to issue bonds at the fixed rate, thereby making it imperative to issue now only 4 per cent. bonds. It does not, nor was it intended, that the figures named in the act should not exceded from. The Secretary of the Treasury would be, in my judgment, fully justified in issuing a bond bearing 3 per cent. interest in place of 4 per cent., and no one could questioned the Secretary's authority or the legality of the act ; while, of course they would should be exceed the limit of 5 per cent., the higher rate named. How absurd it would be for a firm in A I credit to take the stand because the legal rate of interest is 6 per cent., in this State that they could not conscientiously or legally put out their obligations at less than 6 per cent. because the law specifies that rate as the limit for time obligations and that it meant 6 per cent. and none other. That is precisely the present position of the Secretary. The law in both instances means that it is illegal to go above the figures named, bnt while it does not say in so many words that a lower rate would be in conformity to the law, it clearly provides for it by implication. If the Secretary should put out his bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, I will venture to predict that there would not be a voice in or out of Congress that would be heard against the action ; but on the countrary every one would applaud it on account of the evidence of the improved credit of the Government since the Act was passed, when 4 per cent. was regarded as the lowest rate possible for the Government to be able to issue bonds.

For war neccessities the Govenment was compelled to issue $3,000,000,000 of bonds. Since the termination of the war $2,400,000,000 have been paid off in gold. Surely after such an unprecedented record amongst nations it would not now be derogatory to meet the present temporary emergency to re-issue, say, $25,000,000 or even $50,000,000 3 per cent. bonds to aid the Government to keep faith in meeting its demand obligations between now and convening of Congress. Would it hurt the Government credit? Would it in any way injure the prestige of Mr. Cleveland's administration when to do so would enable the Government to keep faith with its creditors? Since the commencement of the war in 1861, thirty-two years ago, all loyal people have had faith in the Govern ment, in its strength, and, especially, in integrity.

All that is asked is that the Government Treasury shall be so managed as to engender and not detract from good faith so that the people will continue to have faith in the Government doing right ; then they will hope in the best results, and when the intentions are felt to be good there will be plenty of charity for possible errors of judgment on the part of President Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle probably may feel because the last Administration was able to renew $25,000,000 bonds at 2 per cent. that were about to mature, that now to be compelled to issue bonds bearing 3 per cent. would place his management by contrast at a disadvantage ; this will not be so, however, because the conditions have changed, which now make a 3 per cent. interest rate quite as favorable for Secretary Carlisle as the exceptional 2 per cent. rate when effected by ex-Secretary Foster. As a matter of fact, the Treasury is now in its depleted condition owing to an error of judgment on the part of last Adminstration. At the time the $25,000,000 bonds were renewed at 2 per cent., the New York banks were quite willing to contract for the entire out standing $51.000 000 bonds ; but because a little bank out West wired the Department that it would renew the bonds it held on the on the basis of 1½ per cent., President Harrison, in his over-zealousness, kept Secretary Foster back in his New York City negotiation ; he consequently only consented to renew about half the amount, hoping to effect the balance at 1½ per cent. After some considerable delay, it was found that the Western bank stood alone in being willing to renew at 1½ per cent., so when Mr. Foster concluded to arrange for the renewal of the balance at 2 per cent. the money conditions of the market had undergone a charge, consequntly the 2 per cent. offer was withdrawn, resulting in the United States Treasury being compelled to pay them all off at maturity, which took $26,000,000 of gold out of the Treasury for that purpose, otherwise that $26,000,000 would now be in the Sub-Treasury, as so much free gold.

HENRY CLEWS.

Now comes up a foreboding fear that Speaker Crisp may be very crispy toward one at least of this Committee of Tariff Reform Bill makers, and that sundry woolen and iron makers, sound in the democratic faith, may rebel when asked to "bite off their own noses," even to please that eminent dealer in long words David A. Wells.

This, too, is a horizontal Tariff, with slight gradings, but nearly on the dead level of twenty-five per cent. A long way below par.

How sad to think of its failure, and of men lacking respect for those learned in the law crying out : "See what a mess this twenty-five per cent. Shearman, "weeping Tommy" of by-gone years, has helped to make, and those prinked-up fellows with him, who think they know it all. They, too, are your twenty-five per cent. chaps, a long way below par."

It was said of old : "There is no peace for the wicked," and now there is to be no peace for this select Reform Committee, who surely are not wicked, but are so good that it is a trial to their white souls to live in this bad land of Tariff robbery, and they are looking anxiously for some haven of peace in a "fast anchored isle" across the ocean where the McKinley tribe have no abiding place.

THE Southern Convention of Governors at Richmond next month is to discuss immigration. Louisiana has a Committee to encourage the incoming of labor, skill and capital. We are none of us, from Maine to Louisiana, civilized enough to give free ingress to barbarism and crime, hence we must sift by immigration laws. The best is what we need, and what alone can help us. To attract the best we must be the best. Like comes to like, and only with law and order and safety of person and property can honest labor and fine skill and solid money be drawn to us.

Every lawless riot or murder or bloody fight is a warning to these we most want —"Keep away !"

The New South must rise above the narrow traditions and arrogant lawlessness and Free-Trade of the Old South or they will call in vain for incoming recruits. As the world's winnowing goes on the chaff will be theirs, not the golden grain.

THE *Home Market Bulletin* says :

"The gift of more than $10,000 to ex-Senator Dawes by men of both parties, which was accompanied by a complimentary dinner, has been universally commended as a just recognition, so far as it went, of a long, faithful and valuable service. The Hon. H. O. Houghton (of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers) is entitled to the credit of originating the idea and helping it to succeed."

Mr. Dawes is a life-long and firm Protectionist, and a man whom none dared to approach for corrupt purposes.

RECIPROCITY—PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

(BY SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.)

We are told the battle of Free Trade was fought and won twenty years ago, and that it is ridiculous, an insult to common sense, to argue it over again. No doubt the battle was fought and gained ; but it was fought under false colors, and with a totally different class to that which is now clamoring for its modification. The conditions of the problem are totally changed. Then all was theory. Now we have the light of practice and experience to instruct us. The promises of theory have proved vain, illusory, whilst the lessons of experience have proved hard and startling. The battle was fought twenty years ago with the Tory party, with the land owners. Now it must be fought over again with the working classes.

The working classes supported Free Trade twenty years ago because they believed they were battling against the prejudices and special interests of the upper classes, and at the same time advancing their own. Now the whole question is reversed, the upper classes are satisfied ; their special interests have been advanced by this legislation. It is the operative class who are now calling out that their special interests have suffered.

The English operatives have found out that they have been cruelly and wofully deceived by their flatterers and advisers. They were assured that if England gave in her adherence to Free-Trade it would almost immediately become universal : that if only we admitted foreign goods to our markets foreign nations would at once open their markets to our goods.

That though in certain articles the price in our own market would fall, the innumerable fresh markets that would be thrown open to our goods all over the world would far more than counterbalance this trifling loss ; that increased demand would more than repay them for any partial fall in price.

They were patted on the head and assured that their superior energy and hardihood and "appetite for hard work"—a very favorite term with the flatterers of the working classes—would always enable them to whip the foreigner in any shape and under any condition. They were assured that they were so far ahead of the rest of the manufacturing world that they need dread no competition, that they were beyond all possibility of danger, that no harm could possibly come to them, that, far from running any risk of being driven out of their own market. they would carry the war into the enemy's country and establish a footing in every market of the world.

Not one of the many great results that were promised them have been fulfilled ; they find their boasted superiority over the foreigner imaginary and diminishing every day ; the promised markets have not been opened to them abroad, and they see to their dismay and irritation that they are being gradually but surely edged out of their own, where they were assured they could defy the world.

A strong effort is being made to discredit the cry for reciprocity or protection to native industries that is spreading among the working classes on the grouud that it is raised by the "stupid Tories," who take advantage of the present season of depression to try and re-establish the Corn laws.

Now, this is not true, the Tories are not the originators or even prime movers of the agitation. It is not a suggestion from above, but a demand from below. It proceeds from the body of the working classes themselves. As yet there has been no prompting, it is entirely genuine.

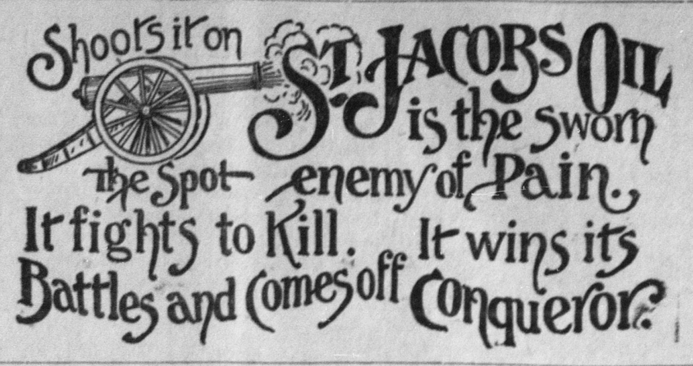
Of course, very soon the cry will be taken up by one side or the other, for political purposes, to strengthen or destroy existing governments : and if the Tories do not improve the occasion the Radicals will. As yet the working classes have not appealed to either. Party politics are not mooted at their meetings ; but when they do make this subject the condition of their support they will soon find both parties outbidding each other in their behalf.

The vote of the working classes is now of vast importance to each of the political parties. It is sufficient to turn the scale in half the boroughs in the United Kingdom, and the newly enfranchised may be quite sure of humble servants wherever or whenever they can guarantee a majority.

DIRECT trade with Europe is being discussed in the South. This is well, but they must have something to carry to and fro. Except cotton there is to-day nothing in the South to ship abroad, and the tonnage employed in transporting by water and rail the iron ore of Lake Superior would carry all the cotton crop three times over.

There never will be anything to ship until manufactures are built up, and so long as the solid South is allowed to hold everybody's nose to its Free-Trade grindstone that will never be. Break the bonds and all that is sought comes ; if they are not broken nothing comes. It is a modern version ot the old Hebrew story of Samson bound with green withes.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says : "European laborers do not care to come in competition with negro laborers, and for that reason the South can never hope to attract such immigrants in large numbers. This may be taken as a settled fact."



A FLAG AT HONOLULU.

The New York World betrays great anxiety to have the American flag raised at Honolulu by the Provisional Government now that it has been hauled down by "Commissioner" Blount.

But there is every reason to believe that the flag was in its place by the act of the Provisional Government. It was raised in the first place on the local Government building which was in control of the Provisional Government when Minister Stevens declared a protectorate. This did not supersede and did not alter the authority of the Provisional Government which sat in the building over which the flag was raised. Secretary Foster disavowed the protectorate in emphatic language. He directed Minister Stevens to inform the Provisional Government of this. The Minister undoubtedly did so.

This left the responsibility for keeping the flag flying with the Provisional Government. Its members were glad to let the flag stay where it was and it did stay there until Mr. Blount appeared. Mr. Blount is not an officer of the United States. He has no commission from it. He has never been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as the Constitution and the laws require. He is simply an American citizen living in Macon, Ga., who is traveling in Honolulu with a letter in his pocket from President Cleveland authorizing him to act as his personal representative. He is this. He is nothing more. He does not represent the United States. Minister Stevens still does that. Mr. Blount represents President Cleveland. It was the President's hand which was on the halyards at Honolulu. He hauled down the American flag whose lowering the New York World deprecates and at which all the world is amazed.

If the New York World wants the flag raised, it ought to address itself to the man whose personal representative hauled it down. The Provisional Government had already done what it could to keep it flying, and if it raises it again, would doubtless face another order from Mr. Blount. For while disavowing a protectorate, as President Harrison did, President Cleveland, unlike President Harrison, has in Honolulu a personal representative giving personal orders such as only ought to be given or could be given to a subject State. Meanwhile the representative of the United States, Minister Stevens, stands aside for the representative of President Cleveland, Mr. Blount.

Ripans Tabules : a family remedy.

CHARTER NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday the 16th day of May, A. D., 1893, by John W. Cooke, S. M. Buck, W. F. Holt, C. E. Cooke and H. P. Bush under an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," Approved April 26th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called THE SNOW SHOE MINING CO., the character and object of which is to mine, prepare for market, sell and ship coal and to manufacture coke and other products of coal, with the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of real estate necessary to carry on said business and to have and enjoy all the rights and franchises and to transact all such business as mining and manufacturing companies of like kind are by law authorized to do and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its various supplements.

WILBUR F. REEDER,
Solicitor.
24-16-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner. Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o.clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then or there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.
24 14 4t

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND.
Massena, N. Y.

Dyspepsia For 20 Years !

TRIED EVERYTHING,
Yet Two Bottles Wrought
A CURE !
Not Fiction, But Truth !

DANA SARSAPARILLA Co., Belfast, Me.:

GENTS:—I have been a **great sufferer** for over **20 years** with **DYSPEPSIA.** THE Have tried everything I could hear of. Have also tried Physicians' prescriptions, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been **UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL** for years KIND owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs. I bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and it **HELPED ME SO MUCH** that I bought the second, before THAT that was taken, my **DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED,** and **I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.**

CURES Yours resp'y, JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd
Massena, N. Y.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and **know** that **he would not make any statement that was untrue.**

STEARNS & SNAITH, Druggists.
Massena, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

ASK FOR AND TRY
Manners
DOUBLE EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES GRIP.
CURES CATARRH.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES INDIGESTION.
CURES RHEUMATISM.

Manners Sarsaparilla Co., Binghamton, N.Y.
Gents:—For the last 5 years I have been a Constant SUFFERER with DYSPEPSIA and by the use of two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA I am entirely cured. Yours truly,
MRS. HANNAH REED, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

50¢ PER BOTTLE.
THE WORLD OVER.
MFG BY THE MANNERS SARSAPARILLA CO.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

THE DAVIS ! ○○○○○ ○○○○○

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What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed ; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.
47 tf

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Friday at 3 P. M. in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A in Criders Exchange. A good variety of bread pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

THE WORK OF THE ENEMY.

A bill designed to strengthen the prohibitory law in New Hampshire has been killed in the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Under a law passed by the Gamblers' Legislature in New Jersey liquor-sellers in that State can no longer be indicted for keeping disorderly houses when the offense charged against them consists of selling liquor on Sunday.

Ten bills designed to favor the liquor-dealers have been introduced in the New York Legislature thus far. One of the latest and worst is that introduced by one Hennessy, a sporting legislator from Brooklyn, giving liquor-dealers the privilege of a writ of certiorari against Boards of Excise in any part of the State. This privilege is now confined to a few cities.

A primary and secret meeting of the saloon-keepers of Indiana and several adjoining States, looking toward a consolidation into a National League, was held in Indianapolis a few days ago.

The statistics of suicides last year are startling, showing an increase of five hundred over those of 1891. Thre hundred and fifteen are assigned to liquor.

GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

Cameron Parish, in southwestern Louisiana, has been freed of the liquor saloons under the local option law.

By vote of the Kentucky Legislature no liquor can be sold or kept in the State building at the World's Fair.

A resolution to resubmit the question of constitutional prohibition in North Dakota having been defeated, "the constitution is now safe for five years."

The constitutionality of the Evans Dispensary Law of South Carolina has been affirmed in the United States District Court.

The Manitoba Legislature has voted to memorialize the Dominion Government, asking for power to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

A Uniform License Bill, designed by its projectors to abolish county and municipal prohibition, has been defeated in the California Legislature.

A local option bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

The city of Ithaca, N. Y., the seat of Cornell University, has adopted a no license policy.

Of 154 towns which voted on the license question recently in Massachusetts, 126 votes against the saloons.

The Chief Justice of Kansas stated in a public meeting that prohibition is as well enforced as any criminal law in the State, and much better enforced than any low license law in other States.

TEN POINTS TO CONSIDER.

1. That no drunkard was ever saved by the advocacy of moderate drinking.

2. That the Christian who prays for temperance and votes for rum might better go out of business altogether.

3. That as "the way to resume is to resume," so the way to smash the rum power is to smash it.

4. That no vice nor crime has ever been nor ever can be "regulated" out of existence.

5. That the best hammer to pulverize the rum power is a hammer made of ballots.

6. That the saloon is to-day the greatest and most bitter enemy of free and popular government.

7. That the purification of American politics can never be completed while a single liquor-saloon remains on American soil.

8. That moderate drinking, fashionable tippling, and after-dinner wine bibbing are three main props of the liquor business.

9. That the man who has not enough of the spirit of Christ in him to deny himself his "occasional glass" for the sake of his weaker brethren, is a pretty flabby sort of a Christian.

10. That radicalism on the temperance question is much more to be desired than a conservatism that leans backward.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The local option movement is gradually but surely crowding the liquor business out of Massachusetts. The recent no-license elections in the State showed a larger total against the saloon than ever before. There are good times coming for the Old Bay State.

When the Foley Excise bill passed the New York Legislature a year ago and became a law, the politicians said that it would have a tendency to eliminate the liquor question from politics. But as ten other bills affecting the saloons have been introduced during the present session, the process of elimination would appear to be of the back action kind.

The legislatures of the various States are now grinding out the usual grist of laws affecting the liquor traffic more or less directly. The general policy pursued is one of temporization and compromise, a weak, shifting, and cowardly policy, dictated for the most part by the varying exigencies of partisan politics. The chief study of the average legislator is how he may appear to yield somewhat to the pressure of rising public sentiment on the liquor question and at the same time do nothing that shall really injure the feelings of his liquor constituency. And the politician is generally successful in the latter respect.

Interesting and valuable testimony on the relations of poverty and intemperance was published in *The Voice*, of March 20, in the shape of replies from officers of New York charitable organization to whom a series of questions on this subject had been submitted. The weight of testimony was over whelmingly to the effect that the inebriate begin his downward career in a condition of comparating comfort. Many more were said to take to poverty because of poverty. Among those who replied was Mr. Charles I. Kellogg, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York. He said 1. "Our experience leads us to believe that a very small proportion of inebriates take to drink, in the first instance, because of poverty. 2. In my opinion the most frequent causes of the formation of the drink habit are (*a*) the free lunch system of the saloons; (*b*) the absence of any other cheerful resort than the saloon for workingmen where they can indulge their social instincts; and (*c*) the apathy of temperance workers in regard to the pressing necessity for the establishment of such resorts as a counter attraction to the saloons. 3. From study of the cases that come under the care of this society, I would say that the social condition of a majority of those who are now inebriates, was at the time they began to drink, one of comparative comfort. 4. I think that inebriety should be treated as a vice until the person crosses the line that divides the occasional drinker from the confirmed drunkard; and that after that time it should be treated as a crime.

A SOUTHERN PAPER POINTS OUT THE SINS OF THE NATION AND ASKS WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

Under this heading last week the Alabama Advocate protrayed and deplored the alarming and increasing evil associated with and growing out of the iniquitous liquor traffic. Below we copy its editorial:

"Deeds of darkest hue are sometimes prepetrated in the name of liberty. When we look at things as they really are, our hearts grow tired and sick. Sometimes the dark cloud of intemperance seems to be rifting; and we imagine we can see flashes of light breaking through, and fringing its edges, but as it rises and comes nearer, it grows darker and more threatening. Indeed, we often doubt whether we are making any progress in the way of temperance reform. Statistics are conflicting and contradictory and we know not which table is true.

"One thing is certain: the general government and local governments are against God and humanity and are the absolute foes of every movement toward reform in this direction. The whisky power rules because a corrupt moral sentiment dominates and overrides the better and more virtuous tone. A low standard of culture and morals is the rock on which is stranded the ship of state. Men corrupt, and too ignorant to exercise an intelligent franchise, foist upon the public a like administration, and the people mourn.

"We are not among those who would condemn only the liquor dealer. By common consent it is admitted that they occupy a place in what is known as the corrupt rank, and nothing is expected of them but corrupt and bad influences. But they exercise their power by conferred rights, and are not more to be censured than those who confer the right. This license is conferred by law, and the people, who through their agents, make these are responsible for whatever of evil springs from them. The whisky power is a concrete of the love of money and general diablism. We have reasons to fear that in many sections it is on the increase; darker grows the cloud. The ballot box is a stuffed fraud; men are bought and sold; judges are bribed; the press is subsidized; many legislatures are a lobbied scab, reeking with ruin for the people. The things which are Cesear's are snatched from him and the things which are God's are made stolen liveries in which to serve the devil. The whisky men, crowding the lobbies and the ante chambers of our sisterhood of States, and even our national Capitol, shake the bags of the glittering shekels in the faces of Judas Iscariots who have kissed themselves into power, who turn to dignify fraud, legalize crime, and bathe the homes of our people in the tears of poverty and want, while our widows and orphans hold out their lead fingers and cry for bread. Let any patriot, any philanthropist, any man who has the brain and soul, offer a resolution to suppress the flow of this stream of poison and woe, or to check and crush a national gambling hell, and at once you hear the cry of personal liberty.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping Cough. It allays the irritation, moderated the Cough and so cures the disease.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

The best and only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It cures. Take no other. 50 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA AT CHICAGO.

Suggestions to Citizens of the State who visit the World's Fair.

First. All Pennsylvania who attend the World's Fair are advised to first visit the State Building. This they can readily accomplish by entering the grounds at the Fifty-seventh street entrance, near which, and just opposite the great Art Palace, our Building is located. All of the railroads, electric, cable and horse car lines leading from the centre of the city, have stations at or within a short distance of the Fifty-seventh street entrance.

Second. The State Building is specially designed and arranged for the comfort and convenience of the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is provided with general reception room, separate parlors for women and men, ladies' dressing room, smoking room, writting room, newspaper room, press correspondents' room, and ample toilet facilities, etc., etc. Convenient cloak and parcel rooms have been provided upon the first floor of the Building, where all citizens of the State are at liberty to leave such articles as they may not wish to carry around on the grounds.

Third. The Building contains a Post Office to be open during the Exposition hours. Arrangements have been made to collect the mails hourly, and Pennsylvanians who have their mail addressed to the Pennsylvania State Building, World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., will be insured prompt delivery.

Fourth. The newspaperroom room will contain files of all the State journals that will be sent to the Building.

Fifth. The Bureau of information is on the first floor, in charge of a competent superintendent, who will be pleased to aid our citizens with advice or suggestions as to how to see the Exposition to the best advantage.

Sixth. A register of Pennsylvanians who attend the Exposition will be kept, with their names and the location of their stopping place, with the probable time of their stay, etc., etc.

Seventh. No fee, unless it be for blacking shoes, will be charged for any service in or about the Building.

Eight. A cordial invitation is extended to all Pennsylvanians, regardless of race, color or nativity to make the building their head headquarters and resting place while at the Exposition, and to avail themselves of the facilities that have been provided. They will find a home and a warm welcome.

A. B. FARQUHAR,
Executive Commissioner.
Board of World's Fair Managers.

* * * * * * * *

The Pennsylvania State Building is one of the most beautiful and striking on the World's Fair grounds and admirably located, near the Fifty-seventh street entrance, directly facing the Art Palace. Style of architecture is Colonial, reproducing the historical clock tower and other features of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, The famous bell which proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the land," will be placed in the rotunda at the main entrance and many historical relics of princeless value, such as Penn's treaty with the Indians, the orginal charter, portraits of distinguished Pennsylvania, rare documents, etc., etc will have a place in the Building.

Our State Building was constructed by Pennsylvania mechanics, of Pennsylvania material, the floors are of marble or of hard woods, the wainscot, panelings, etc. are taken from the handsomest woods of Pennsylvania forests. This stately and imposing building is surrounded by broad and graceful piazas, upon which several hundred easy chairs are placed; the main entrance opens into a central rotunda thirty feet in diameter and forty feet high.

In the rear is a large reception room extending the entire length of the Building; to the right and left are the parlors, toilet room. etc., etc. Broad, easy stair-cases lead to the second story, where the waiting rooms, Governor's rooms, and offices of the Executive Commissioner will be located. The doors and window of the second floor open out out upon broad verandas admirably arranged for promenading and sight-seeing; and, outside stair-cases lead to the roof garden. from which may be had a magnificent bird's-view of the grounds and lake.

Surmounting the main facade of the Building are several allegorical pieces of statuary, the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms' the horses developed life size. Flanking this group upon either side are statues of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin. The allegorical grounds at the right and left angles of the Building are indicative of the progress and influence developed by the resources of the State, Mines and Mining and others.

The Pennsylvania State Building is the only one in which the kindred arts of architecture and sculpture have been so happily combined. The architect, Mr. Thomas P. Lonsdale, and the sculptor, John J. Boyle, of Philadelphia, are entitled to the greatest credit.

"Did you go on the stock exchange?"

"Not quite. I went under it."

If the ladies insist on wearing crinoline, there is no reason why they should have it all their own way.

May—Does your husband ever kiss you after he has smoked?

Passion Poetess (with fiery zeal)—No; but sometimes he smokes after I have kissed him.

Mrs. Smithers—Isn't Mrs. Snobbsy awfully high-toned?

Mrs. Jiggers—I should say so. She won't ride in a sleeping car unless she can have the upper ten berth.

Blobbs—As I was going along the street Saturday I saw a thick pocket-book lying at my feet and, of course—

Hobbs (smartly)—You stopped to pick it up when someone jerked it away with a string.

Blobbs—Nothing of the kind. I picked it up and found $25,000 in gold certificates in it.

Rev. E. H. Stewart
New Milford, Pa.

Excels all Others

A Popular Clergyman's Opinion

Indigestion, Skin Disease—Permanent Benefit.

The following statement is from a well known clergyman, and it will be read with interest by his thousands of friends throughout Pennsylvania, and also in New Jersey, and Kansas, where he spent twelve years of his life as a pastor, and took very active part in the great temperance work there as well as in G. A. R. matters. He served in the war in Co. B, 6th New Jersey Regiment, and is past chaplain of the 2d New Jersey Brigade association, and now a member of Lafayette Post G. A. R., 217, of Easton, Pa.

"During three years' service in the army I contracted indigestion and disease of the liver that caused me great distress and resulted in varicose veins in my legs, and a skin disease that made my limbs and hands running sores. I have for many years tried various remedies and some excellent treatment from physicians, but of the medicines I have ever taken Hood's Sarsaparilla excels them all for indigestion and skin disease. I have been greatly, and I think permanently, benefited by it." E. H. STEWART, Pastor of the Baptist Church, New Milford, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

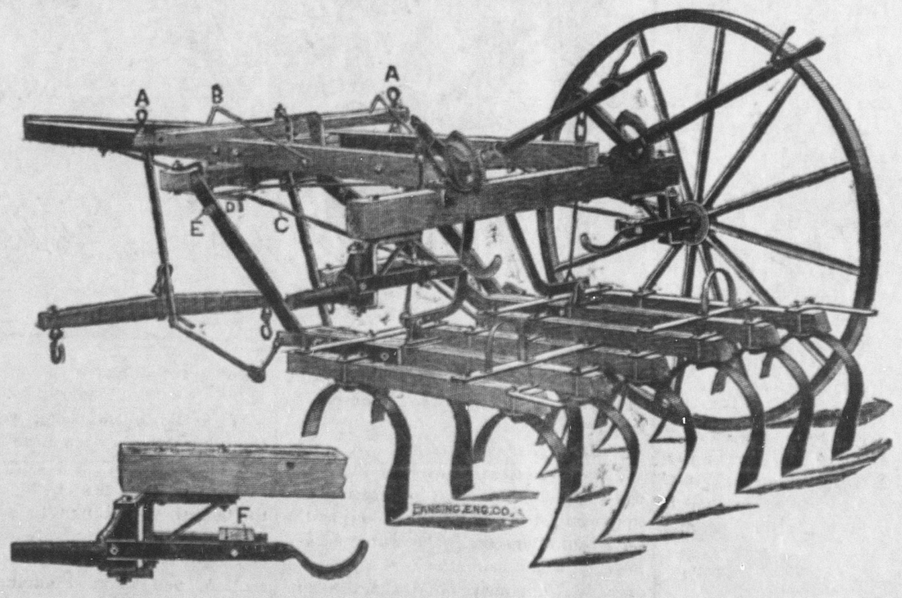
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

WHEN YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT —GO TO THE— EUREKA!

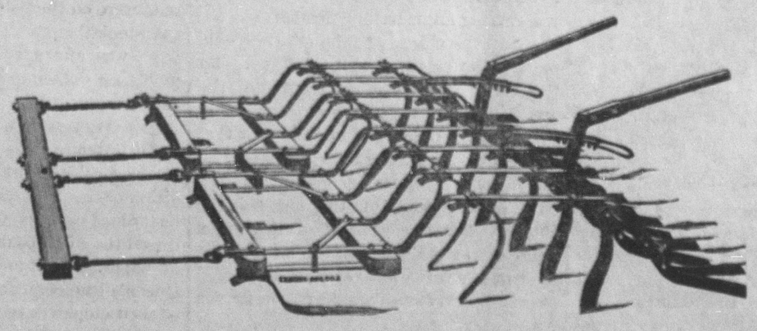
THE "WHIPPLE" INVIGORATOR.



The above is a cut of the Invigorator, a Wheel Spring Tooth Cultivator, which exterminates the weeds, pulverizes the soil and invigorates the Corn. For sale by

McCALMONT & CO.

THE WEED EXTERMINATOR.



Is THE BEST Spring Tooth Harrow on earth. It cultivates the soil more thoroughly than any other harrow, and exterminates the weeds. It is two harrows in one, for one team and one price. For Sale by

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Styles for Making; Out Door Wraps; Millinery; Materials.

Skirt trimming is the salient point in new dresses. One or more simple garnitures around the bottom, are still admissible, but so many novelties appear, that naturally they prove attractive. Some costumes for example, show successive ruffles placed close together, that may reach almost to the waist, those at the top being narrow. Three or four set closely at the bottom are equally stylish; a handsome dress is trimmed only by a soft fold about the lower edge, that is caught at intervals by velvet ears and sometimes they also catch uppermost ruffles. A dress of gray silk showing white raised dots, has for skirt trimming, three clusters of white lace ruffles. A dress of gray silk showing white raised dots, has for skirt trimming, three clusters of white lace ruffles set nine inches apart, three ruffles in each cluster. Lace ruffles set closely, trim the sleeves from shoulder to elbow and this idea being markedly novel and pretty as well, will likely become popular. Most of the new skirts are still plain about the hips and in front, with fullness gathered or laid in plaits at the back.

OUT DOOR WRAPS,

the cavalier cloak has at once found immense favor. It is a reproduction of cloaks worn during the times of the cavaliers, whence the name and shorter than the demilong cloaks of the winter, is full from the shoulders with collarette above. Beautiful ones shows by Lord & Taylor are in colored velvet, with colored silk lining: others are in silk with collarette that may or may not match and the same is true regarding cloth, where generally the collarette is of velvet in a contrasting color, with silk lining. Jackets are also shorter than those of the winter, running from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches in length and are tight fitting in the back, with tight or loose fronts. Some dressy ones are finished with full velvet or silk sleeves and collarettes. In

MILLINERY,

the "Continental," a flat, square shape, has one corner turned up at the back and the hat so placed as to produce a three cornered effect. This is intended exclusively for young ladies and is expected to become a leading style. Combination of lace and straw that together compose the hat, are very popular and the prominence of rough straw in dressy style, is a marked feature. It may form a considerable part or in bands, be used to outline or even set in loops become a factor in trimming. For expensive millinery, gilt is in marke supremacy. Some capotes are entirely composed of it and when there is greater expanse, it takes the form of gilt net that constitute parts of brims or entire crowns, while gilt lace may complete the picture. Colored stones are equally in favor and in sizes and contrast that would formerly have been thought vulgar, are now seen in the most refined examples. Usually they are arranged in clusters as headings to long gilt pins or may form buckles.

MATERIALS.

The rage for dots and stripes has affected the prestige of India silk, which though too charming to be given up, are hardly so stylish as those that display the two leading features of the season. Gay silks are enlivened by narrow stripes in varied colors set a half inch apart and here the internal is usually plain, so as to set off the stripes. Where the space is greater, small dots appear and new plaids are rendered peculiar by overcastings of small dots. Lovely dresses are in dotted Swiss muslin stamped in floral sprays of many sizes or in narrow floral stripes that may alternate with plain. Silk ginghams are beautifully refined by reason of silk mixtures in the wave and of course rank higher than French percales that are chiefly in stripes though some are woven in polka dots or coin spots.

LUCY CARTER.

Fashionable Bodices.

Some Fashionable Hats.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Last Thursday afternoon a terrible drowning accident occurred at Lock Haven. We clip an account of it from the Democrat of that city. The *Democrat* says:

The drowning accident Thursday afternoon caused great excitement on the streets. Notwithstanding the storm a number of men walked up the railroad to the scene of the catastrophe, but could see nothing but the scow as it lay on the shore on the other side, and the wheel house and a small boat, both of which had floated to this side of the river and had lodged among the logs. Further down the stream at the head of the boom a stool, belonging to the scow, was picked up and carried to the city.

STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

In the afternoon the scow left the wharf at Queen's Run loaded with fifty or sixty tons of clay. The scow can carry seventy-five tons of clay, but owing to the rough condition of the river the boat was not loaded so heavily. In addition to the clay there were twenty-three small cars aboard.

THE MEN ON THE SCOW.

The scow was in charge of Harry Long, engineer, Mack Boyle, wheelman, and Thomas Reed, bowsman. There were also on the boat Cornelius Packer, who with his son Clayton, had gone to Queen's Run to look after a number of logs that they had caught at that point, and who to avoid the long walk intended riding down the river, while his son walked down the railroad; Fred Sonn, a German who had been fishing up the river with Arthur Thomas, colored, and a Frenchman from Peale, who had been at the mines seeking employment.

THE SCOW CAPSIZES.

The boat started down the river and when opposite McNally's quarries a terrific wind storm struck it, blowing the waves onto the scow. The water soaked the clay, which made the boat sink to the one side. The men noticed that the scow instead of righting itself kept steadily sinking and the alarm was given to the men that they should jump. Hardly had this startling announcement been made when all the cars fell to the side which was already beneath the surface of the water, and the additional weight caused the scow to overturn.

A COOL HEADED WHEELMAN.

Several men jumped into the river. Mack Boyle when he saw that the scow was sinking immediately headed for the shore on this side, as he thought he could make it during the time it would take for the boat to sink below the surface of the water. The boat, however, sank faster than he anticipated and when he saw that he could not make the shore he stuck to the wheel as long as he could. As the boat quickly sank on the one side he climbed out the window of the wheel house on the other side of the scow as it upturned towards him, and as it turned over he quickly clambered over on to the bottom.

HARRY LONG'S CLOSE SHAVE.

Harry Long, the engineer, and Arthur Thomas, the colored man, when the alarm was given, rushed for the braces on which the row boat was fastened and loosened it. The colored man was thrown into the water but Long was caught on the stomach by one of the braces and dragged under the water. After many frantic attempts he finally succeeded in loosening himself and making his way as best he could rose to the surface along side the overturned scow and was dragged out by Boyle, Cornelius Packer, Thomas, and the employe of the mines also were rescued by Boyle.

"BUD" REED SINKS.

While Boyle and Long were helping the other men they saw Reed floating in the water about 40 feet away from the boat. As he was nearer the shore than the boat they told him to swim to the other side of the river. He appeared to be dazed, as they could not attract his attention, and after swimming aimlessly around for a few minutes he sank, and was not seen afterward. It was then learned that Sonn, the German, and the Peale man were missing.

SIMCOX TO THE RESCUE.

A man named Simcox on the other side of the river saw the scow overturn and the men struggling in the water. He hurriedly ran to the house of Isaac Packer, secured a boat and rowed out to the scow. By the time he reached them the rescued men were on the bottom of the scow. He then took them over to the shore and the scow was afterwards towed over. The men then walked to the city and imparted the sad information.

ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER BODIES.

An attempt was made last night to search for the bodies but the rough condition of the river made all such efforts a hazardous task, as the wind and waves tossed the small boats around like pieces of paper. Next morning, however, the Queen's Run company ordered a number of their employes to the river, and several gentlemen from the city went up with that purpose in view.

LOSS TO THE QUEEN'S RUN COMPANY.

The Queen's Run company value the scow, cars, machinery and engine at $3,500. As the scow is bottom side up, it cannot be astertainen what the extent of the damage is to the machinery.

A large crowd of men were dragging the river all day from early Friday morning, but up to this writing (3:30 p. m.) none of the bodies had been recovered.

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Hanners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. W. L. LOTEGAY.

Address all Orders to

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.

(In writing please mention this paper.)

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF, A HANDSOME POLISH, A LEATHER PRESERVER, NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

PIK-RON TRY IT.

10c.——A BOTTLE——10c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

ELY'S Cream Balm

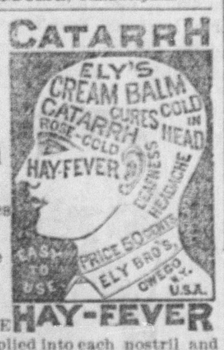
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflamation,

Heals the Sores

Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

WANTED.—Salesman; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

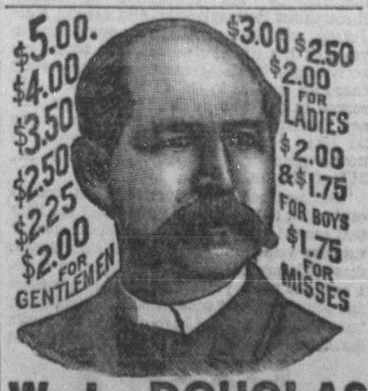
COMPLEXION PRESERVED

DR. HEBRA'S

VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.

G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.



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Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Take No Substitute.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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Professional Cards.

JOHN KLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

CLEMENT DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. ja6'71-tf

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Special attention given to the collection claims. Office on High street. 13-2tf

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HASTINGS & REEDER, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 14-1y-12

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

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(Furst's Building.) High street, Bellefonte.

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Examination and advice as to patentability of invention. Send for "Inventor's Guide," or How to Obtain a Patent.

PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

Insurance AGAINST FIRE & Lightning

IN STANDARD CASH COMPANIES

At - Lowest - Rates.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

J. C. WEAVER,

V23-N48-tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE LOCK HAVEN, PA.—The hom of Commercial men. The paradise for th weary traveler, and the best hotel to sto at in Lock Haven. Free bus to and from a trains.

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HIS DAY AT HOME.

How Mr. Parfitt's Sick Spell Was Finally Cured.

"No, I can't say I enjoy George's sick days at home," said Mrs. Parfitt. "He's sure to be poking into things and making himself generally disagreeable. Dear boy! he isn't that way any other time. I'll warrant you, Conny"—Mrs. Parfitt shot a humorous glance at her husband's extremely pretty cousin, who stood, in street attire, waiting for her—"that he won't want to give me the money for my new jacket to-day at all. But there's the Carpenters' reception Thursday and—Wait for me! I'll try it."

And Mrs. Parfitt ran down stairs with a valiant smile.

She found her husband in the library.

He was young and comely, but a strip of red flannel on his throat, a shawl untidily worn and a gloomy expression of countenance did not improve him.

"I'd stay at home, dear," said Mrs. Parfitt, "if there was anything I could do for you."

"There isn't," said her husband, shortly. "This beastly cold has to wear itself out.'

"Conny and I are going out for a little shopping, then. And if you can let me have the money for my spring jacket now, George? I'm a little late about getting it as it is, you know. It's the tan one, with a striped satin lining—awful pretty—at Bright's—"

"I don't know anything about any jacket!" George snapped. "I'm harassed enough in mind and body, Kate, without your persecuting me."

"In mind? said Mrs. Parfitt, patiently resigning herself.

This is one of George's days at home.

"Yes, in mind!" He threw off his shawl, and sat up and glowered at her. "What do you think about Hugh Dudley and Constance, anyhow?"

"Hugh Dudley and Constance?"

Mrs. Parfitt stared a little

"That's what I said. He's coming here all the time, isn't he? What's he coming for?"

Mrs. Parfitt looked into her lap. A smile dawned on her fresh lips.

"I—really, I—" she murmured.

"I feel responsible for Constance," said George, scowling impatiently at everything. "I asked her here, and if she does anything to disgrace the family I shall feel to blame for it. Hugh Dudley! Would Uncle Joe or Aunt Agnes want her to marry Hugh Dudley? A mere—mere—" no fit term presented itself. "I don't like this at all! In the coffee business! And I don't believe he knows who his grandfather was!" Mr. Parfitt concluded warmly.

Mrs. Parfitt looked oddly demure.

"Isn't the coffee business creditable, George, dear?" she queried. "And the Dudleys' are a very good family, really, and everybody likes Hugh."

"I don't! Hugh Dudley!—when, with the slightest encouragement, Thomas Danforth—".

"Oh!" Mrs. Parfitt murmured.

"You needn't think that has set me against Dudley, though. It hasn't. It isn't merely that Tom is a friend of mine; it's the difference in the two fellows. Tom's a brick—a brick Tom Danforth is!" said Mr. Parfitt, with an emphasis that amounted to fierceness "And for Constance Bergen to deliberately take up with the worse man of the two when she might have the better—it galls me! I'll never invite her here again—nor anybody else!"

He flung back into his chair.

"I think Conny will perhaps be living here before long, dear," his wife rejoined, mildly. She had retreated to the hall. "You—won't give me the money for my jack—"

"No!" emphatically.

He heard the front door close directly, and said to himself he was glad to be alone.

He supposed Constance was upstairs; but he was in no mood for talking to her. He was out of patience with her.

He went to the kitchen and asked the cook to make him some ginger tea. Returning he saw from the window a sight which caused him to utter an exasperated growl. Hugh Dudley was driving up briskly in his road cart, which cart was shining in the rays of the morning sun, as was also his handsome face.

George met him at the door before the maid could answer the bell.

"Is Miss Bergen—" the caller began, with a questioning smile, offering to shake hands.

Mr. Parfitt ignored his hand.

"She is not at home," he said, deliberately, with no trace of his accusing conscience in his displeased face.

To admit Hugh Dudley and hear him and Constance chattering and giggling for two hours in the parlor was too much. He would not have it.

The young man's face fell perceptibly.

"When will she be at home?" he faltered, embarrassed between his disappointment and his awe of Mr. Parfitt's stern looks.

"I have not the slightest idea," George responded.

Would the fellow keep him there uttering mendacities all day! Not but that the cause was good and sufficient, but he was not accustomed to lying.

"I'm sorry," Hugh Dudley declared.

He lingered, looking touchingly unhappy, only Mr. Parfitt was not touched. He looked as though he was waiting to shut the door, and the visitor retreated down the steps and into his cart.

Ellen had the ginger tea ready. It was not strong enough, and too sweet.

And when Ellen, having been somewhat gruffly informed of it, had made some afresh, Mr. Parfitt drank it, and resumed his shawl and his chair and his uncomfortable reflections.

The door bell rang again. George thought he knew the ring. Sure enough, it was Tom Danforth.

"Laid up?" that young man demanded, coming in breezily, big and broad shouldered and bright-eyed and cheerful. "Too bad! On your lungs? Have you tried a capsicum plaster? I can get you one in five minutes if you want me to."

"It's in my head," said George, dismally. But he smiled his pleasure at Tom Danforth's appearance, and wrung the young man's hand and took his coat and hat. "I'm glad you came—glad to see you! Stay to lunch, won't you? Have this foot rest. Constance is home—upstairs," he said, in a breath. "Just wait," he added, eagerly. "I'll go and get her."

But he came back sulkily.

"She went out with Kate, it seems," he explained in an injured manner. "I didn't know it. They're always gadding about. Have some maraschino or something?"

"Cordial at this hour of the day?" Tom protested, looking the soul of reassuring good nature and betraying no excitement at the fact of Constance's absence.

He even took up a newspaper.

"He doesn't care," George mused, gloomily. "Maybe he isn't in love with her after all."

And he sat and eyed his stalwart friend, and thought what a good husband he would have made for Constance, and how blind and contrary and exasperating they all were, and how helpless he himself was to arrange matters as they ought to be arranged. He fell into unhappy silence.

"Has the cashier of the Freesborough bank really gone off with the funds?" said Tom, with his handsome nose in the paper. "There's a rumor to that effect. Stewart's his name. He's rich enough anyhow. He ought to be—"

The bell rang again! It was Mrs. Parfitt, looking pretty and pink cheeked after the fresh air and as blithe as though going to the Carpenters' reception in her old beaded wrap were not going to be a horrid necessity.

"Oh, you, Tom?" she cried, cordially. "I am so glad! Poor George is so wretched with that cold, and you can cheer him up!"

"I don't need cheering up," said George, huddling his shawl closer. "Where is Constance?"

"Conny?" said Mrs. Parfitt, brightly. "Oh! we met Hugh Dudley in his cart and he took Conny along with him. What a stylish turnout he has!"

Mrs. Parfitt unpinned her bonnet.

"He did, did he?"

Her husband twitched in his chair so violently that his elbow knocked the ginger tea cup to the floor. Tom picked it up.

"I wonder if that scamp has taken the money—if it will burst the bank?" he said. "It's a shame!"

"What bank?" Mrs. Parfitt questioned.

An animated discussion ensued. Mrs. Parfitt knew the defaulting cashier's daughter; Tom Danforth had known his brother. George, who knew more about him than either of them, contributed nothing to the conversation. He leaned back and shut his eyes. He confessed to himself that he was entirely out of temper; but he had—certainly he had—ample cause for being so—ample distracting cause. He even began to think about going upstairs to bed as a temporary escape from his afflictions.

"And I'm sorry enough for Sally Stewart. There's Conny!" said Mrs. Parfitt. "Said she shouldn't be gone long."

Constance came sweeping in. Her stylish long dress trailed after her with fine effect. Her light coat was open and showed the white silk vest of her dress. Her little hat set back prettily on her fair hair, which was blown into many straying tendrils.

George thought, with a mental groan, that she had never looked so lovely.

"Oh, Tom, you?" Constance cried, quite as Mrs. Parfitt had done.

And then, not at all as Mrs. Parfitt had done, she gave him both her hands and—it was no hallucination, it was a fact—and let him kiss her.

She turned upon her cousin with her blue eyes sweetly dewy.

"Do you like it, George?" she said. "Are you glad?" I know you like Tom. Aren't you pleased? We'd have told you before, but we've only been engaged a week, and nobody but Kate has known it so far."

"And I thought I wouldn't blurt it out," said Tom, standing, flushed and beaming. "I thought I'd let Conny tell you, you know."

"Are you two engaged?" George roared. He sought vainly to get his wife's eye. "Then how about Hugh Dudley?"

"Mr. Dudley?" said Constance, vaguely. "Oh, George! You haven't thought that Hugh Dudley wanted me or I him? Why, it's all about Grace Quinby. They were engaged, you know, and then they had some ridiculous trouble or other; and Grace and I have been so chummy ever since I've been here that Mr. Dudley came right to me with it. He's been here two or three times to tell me things to tell her and I've told her all of them, for Grace was foolish and hasty, and it really wasn't Mr. Dudley's fault at all, and I've been anxious for them to make it up. And now they have. He came this morning to get me to go there with him, and he met me on the street and we went. And Grace began to cry when she saw him, and I came away and—"

Constance was sympathetically tearful.

"We'll never quarrel, will we, Tom?" she demanded, tenderly.

Tom stroked her hand.

"Kate!" cried Mr. Parfitt, sternly.

But his wife, laughing until her pink cheeks were red, slipped her hand through his arm.

"You're a dear good boy," she avowed, "and I was a mean, dreadful girl to do it. But, George, you were so cross about my jacket that I wanted so—you're always a little cross when you're at home sick, you know—and I thought you'd know it so soon, anyhow, and it was a temptation, and—I'm awful sorry," said Mrs. Parfitt pleadingly.

"Where's my pocket-book?" said George. "You shall have that jacket. I meant you to all the time. I'm overjoyed and rejuvenated and cured, and I'm going down to the office."—Waverly Magazine.

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A tramp, in Williamsport a few days ago accosted one of the city collectors and begged for a nickle. Sam replied: "I will not give you any money for you will only go and spend it for drink; but I will buy you something to eat. The knight of the road gratefully accepted the proposition, so accordingly the two repaired to a restaurant and upon the tramp being asked what he would have said that he would prefer a loaf of bread. "The staff of life" was bought by the big hearted collector and given to the hungry pedestrian. Each took his departure feeling exceedingly happy—the donor because he had performed a deed of charity, and the donee, because he was the owner of a whole loaf of bread.

A short time after this occurrence Sam met a friend who told him that he had just witnessed a scene not soon to be forgotten—a tramp trade a loaf of bread for a glass of beer and then make a full meal at the free lunch counter.

Sam listened with open mouth and protruding eyes and when his friend had finished the narative exclaimed, "By hooky, that was my loaf of bread?"

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THE statement that Russia has sent a navel and millitary expert to this country as an attache of the legation is significant. It shows that the foreign nations are beginning to realize the progress we are making and are preparing to take advantage of our discoveries. The United States is leading and will continue to lead, and as a matter of course other nations must follow.

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There are men to whom a horse is only an animated machine; they will ride and drive him, hire grooms, and draw checks for his sustenance and keeping, but all without a single thought of the animal as having a character, a mind, a career of his own: as being susceptible to pain or pleasure; as a creature for whose welfare they have assumed a certain responsibillity of which they cannot get rid, although they may forget it or deny its existence. Even among people who are intelligent religious, and kind-hearted, as the world goes, there is sometimes found, as we all know, especially when their own convenience is concerned, an astonishing indifference to the sufferings of dumb beasts.

There is a good deal of hard heartedness in our Puritan blood as respects dumb animals. I once spent several weeks on a farm where many beasts of various kinds were kept. The family was of pure New England stock, farmers for many generations back, stalwart, intelligent, honest people, pillars of the church, leading men in the village, but in their treatment of dumb beasts without feeling or compunction. If the cows did not enter their stalls at the proper moment they were pounded with whatever weapon became handy; horses were driven when they were lame and neglected when they were tired. Every animal on the place was in a continual state of hunger, and none ever received a kind word or a pat of the hand. That on all convenient occasions I surreptitiously fed the occupants of the barn—horses, cows, oxen, and bull—is a fact which I may be permitted to state, lest I should include myself in the condemnation of these hard-hearted farmers; and I recall with pleasure the anticipatory neighing, the scraping of hoofs and the rattling of chains that soon became a regular occurrence whenever I set foot upon the threshold. I have known better educated, village-bred persons of the same stamp, men of a kind that command, when they die, half-column obituary notices in the paper, who took a vicious delight in stoning dogs off their lawns, and who would have been moved to scorn by any show of affection for a horse.

People whose attitude toward dumb animals is of this character not only fail of their duty, but miss a vast amount of happiness. Horses are to be enjoyed in other ways than those of riding and driving. To become familiar with their characters and peculiarities, of which latter horses have many; to see them comfortable in their stalls, sleek, well fed, well groomed, warmly blanketed; to give them affection and to receive to boot; finally, to take pride in them, and, frankly speaking, to brag about them without being more unveracious than a fairly good conscience will allow—this is to enjoy a horse.—H. C. Merwin in "Road, Track, and Stable."

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I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public. —Bush & Co., Drugeists, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfaction results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield Mass.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

"Fairies Well" next Tuesday evening.

—Mr. A. J. Cook is building a double porch to his residence on West Linn St.

—The home of Dr. R. G. H. Hayes on Spring street is receiving a coat of paint.

—Swartz & Dubbs are square men to deal with, and have all kinds of farm implements and fertilizers.

—Harris & Co. are blasting out for the foundation to their new building in rear of their store on High steet.

—Go to Garman's opera house next Tuesday evening and see one of the most delightful plays of the season.

—W. F. Reeder, Esq., has put down a nice brick pavement in front of his home on North Allegheny street, Bellefonte.

—Jacob V. Thomas is having the Bayard patent pavement put down in front of his residence on North Allegheny street, Bellefonte.

—The work on the Lutheran church, corner Linn and Allegheny streets, is moving along. They are now getting ready to do the plastering.

—Col. William Shortlidge has completed the cess pool, plumbing and other appendages to a complete bath room at his home on Thomas street.

—The Undine boys are perfecting themselves in the use of their new steamer and when unfortunately a fire shall occur they will be ready to do effective work.

—Mrs. L. E. Rodgers, of Punxsutawney, a daughter of S. L. Rodgers, of Nittany Hall, this county, died lately and was buried at Snydertown, this county.

—Extensive repairs have been made all through the Brockerhoff House and are still going on. This celebrated hotel is being put in the finest and most elegant condition.

—The customers are making the price at the Eureka grocery now. They are receiving new goods every day and are selling them to suit the interest of the customer.

—Col. D. S. Keller, who has been in the South all winter for his health, is soon to return home. He has been much improved by his visit to the salubrious southern country.

—Robert Valentine, Esq., has painted the wood work of the stone fence in front of his residence on North Allegheny street. He proposes also to paint the wood work to his house.

—It is said that Hon. P. Gray Meek is talked of for the position of Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia. Our brother of the craft will honor any position to which he may be appointed.

—Some people want to have a big celebration in Bellefonte on the coming fourth of July. Well there is nothing to prevent. Bellefonte can get up a big time when she makes up her mind.

—W. B. Maitland, proprietor of the Bellefonte Boiler works, returned from Atlantic City where he had gone to seek improvement in health. He was at this seaside city for three weeks and was much benefited.

—Last Thursday night while on his way home Thomas Faxon, the engineer at the Electric Light station, fell on a board walk near his house on Howard street, and was seriously hurt, which prevented him from working awile.

—The Bellefonte Minstrels will give another entertainment in Garman's opera house next Thursday evening, May 4th, for the benefit of the base ball association. It is said the minstrels will also give a performance in Tyrone and Philipsburg.

—A. G. Morris, the great manufacturer of lime, is continually adding to his already large business. He is about to build two new kilns on the pike north of the town and also will make extensive improvements at his quarries on Buffalo Run.

—Call and see Swartz & Dubbs if you want to buy farm implements or fertilizers. They have the best in the market and sell at prices that will make you smile. Call and see them at their office in old Snow Shoe depot, Bellefonte, and you will be convinced.

—Robert Cole, architect, of Bellefonte, has been engaged to make the plans for a new school house in the first ward of Lock Haven. He is also to superintend the construction of the building. In such able hands our Lock Haven friends are certain of good work.

—W. Fred Reynolds, Esq., asks for proposals to tear down the house lately purchased from T. R. Hayes, on Linn street, Bellefonte, and the removal of the material; work to be commenced on or before June 1. Here is a chance for some one who wants a job and there are many such.

—James Potter, of Bellefonte, has interested himself in a project to build a fine Hotel at State College. The lot has been purchased and the building will be erected at once. He has raised $15,000 and expects to raise it to $20,000. This will be a fine improvement to the growing town of State College and reflects honor upon the projectors.

NOT YET FOUND.

We copy the following from the Lock Haven *Democrat* in reference to the drowning accident that occurred there a few days ago, and the effort being made to recover the bodies of the dead. The *Democrat* says:

The searching for the bodies of Thomas Reed, Fred Sonn and the man from Peale, still continues. A large number of men dragged the river yesterday and to day, but the efforts to recover the dead bodies have been unsuccessful. The dragging is pursued under difficulties, as the wind sweeps around the bend with terrific force. The river rose steadily during the morning, which lessened the possibilty of catching hold of any of the dead bodies. The failure to recover any of the dead men up to this time has led many to believe that the bodies have been swept down the stream with the swift current. The friends of the victims, however, are confident that the bodies will be found near the place where the scow overturned.

THE MAN FROM PEALE.

The man from Peale is now believed to be Hall Livingston or Levenstine. On Wednesday night he was wandering amilessly around the street and attracted the attention of Officer Brendle, who arrested him. He was a German and could hardly make himself understood in English. After questioning him closely the officer learned that he had been working on the railroad near Peale and that his father had died at that place recently. He had a little money, but was anxious to secure employment before it was all gone, and that was the purpose of his errand here. He said he was an Odd Fellow and had an emblem of the order pinned on his clothing. He was a young man and well dressed. He was discharged Thursday morning, and it is thought that he went to Queen's Run to seek employment immediately thereafter.

A REWARD OFFERED.

The friends of Thomas Reed and Fred Sonn are leaving nothing undone to recover the bodies of these young men. The Knights of the Mystic Chain, of which organization the former was a member, has offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for the finding of the body, and members of the East Main street M. E. church are looking after the body of the latter. A member of the church states that Sonn attended prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of this week and was very anxious to help the erection of the proposed new church along, and that he said that he intended contributing ten dollars for that purpose. Since joining the church he had been regular in attendance and had made many friends, both in the congregation and the Epworth league.

THE SCOW TOWED DOWN.

All efforts to bring the scow right side up having proved unavailing, it was determined this morning to take advantage of the high water and float the boat down to the bridge in this city. Accordingly it was towed down the stream but with considerable difficulty, as the sand bars on the river bed obstructed its progress several times. Finally it reached the bridge this afternoon about 3 o'clock. It will be fastened to the piers, and as the stream is deeper at that point it is thought that it can be turned over with less difficulty. Several have ventured the opinion that one or more bodies of the men might be found inside the scow, which makes the anxiety to get the scow righted greater, so that an examination can be made of the interior of the boat.

—Swartz & Dubbs, of Bellefonte, who have their office in the old Snow Shoe depot, are alive to the needs of the farmers and prepared to sell them fertilizers or farm implements at the lowest cash prices or will give easy credit terms to those who have not the money to pay down.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

Last Monday evening Francis Speer, local editor of the *Gazette* of this place, was passing the First National Bank when he was accosted by James Barnhart with the question "do you write the articles in the paper alluding to me?" he answered, "yes I do." "I want you to stop it, I will not stand it," says Barnhart. The answer of Speer did not give satisfaction and Barnhart grabbed him by the throat, choked him and threw him down on the pavement. Several persons who were near at this time interfered and put a stop to the assault and Speer, after some words and threats as to what he would do, went and made information against Barnhart. After sleeping on it over night, however, his anger cooled and he withdrew the suit and contented himself with making a violent attack upon his assailant in Tuesday's issue of the paper. It is probable the trouble will end here as Mr. Barnhart has since said that he shall give the matter no further attention and is sorry that he ever took notice of the affair.

—Farmers who want anything in the implement line, or fertilizers, or repairs, should call and see Swartz & Dubbs, at their office, in old Snow Shoe depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Last week a thorough overhauling was had in the court room in the court house and if all stories be true the room needed cleaning very badly. Under the seats in some places it is said that old tobacco quids had been thrown until they were so thick that they had to be scraped out with a hoe and dirt was carried out by the bucket full. The janitor and his wife had charge of this work. Mr. Oryin Atwood is the janitor. After the work of cleaning had been done the Commissioners had a fine body brussels carpet put down inside the bar; on the room outside the bar a new matting was put down. This is a great improvement to the room, for which the county commissioners deserve the praise of an appreciative public.

SWARTZ & DUBBS DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Swartz and Dubbs, of Bellefonte, implement dealers who have their office in the old Snow Shoe depot in the room formerly occupied by the superintendent of the railroad company and who keep their stock in the old freight depot and in sheds on the ground are doing a thriving business. If you want a champion machine or a superior drill or any kind of fertilizer Swartz & Dubbs are the men to see; they will give you prices that will please you and goods that cannot be excelled by any other firm in the county. They are enterprising men and square on a deal—don't forget that, for "that is right." They sell everything, farm wagons, carriages, buggies, fittings for all kinds of farm machines, binders twine, all kinds of fertilizers and the very best, and everything else that you can think of that a farmer needs to carry on his business. Give them a call when you want anything and you will never regret it, for they will save you money, and to save money in a bargain is what everybody wants.

Last Monday morning at half past seven o'clock Miss Helen Cedars, the little daughter of Joseph Cedars applied the match that started the fire in the furnace of the Bellefonte Furnace Co., which had been out for the past two years. The capacity of the works has been increased to 125 tons per day. A large amount of ore and other material has been collected at the works and everything is in order for active and energetic work. These works will employ over one thousand men and pay out every month to people in this town and vicinity thousands of dollars. This cannot fail to help business of all kinds in the town. The superintendent, Thomas A. Shoemaker, is giving all his attention to the business having resigned some time ago the superintendency of the Bellefonte Central Railroad Company in order to attend to his duties at the furnace. We hope this will be followed by the starting of all the other idle industries of the town and that Bellefonte may now start out on an era of prosperty as it should, having every natural advantage that can be wished for.

—Last Saturday between 12 and one o'clock John Walters, of Milesburg, aged 74 years, died. He leaves a wife and three children, namely, Clark Walters, who lives in Boggs township; Annie, who is married to Mr. Aikens living in Boggs township, and Mary who lives at home with her parents. He was an old soldier and had received serious wounds in the service of his country whose honor and welfare was his dearest considerations; a faithful soldier who put love of country ahead of every other duty. He was an honored member of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., of this town, which society attended his funeral in a body. He was engaged in the business of raising grapes and was known all over the county as an expert at this business. As a citizen he was loved and respected by all who knew him. The death of such a man is a public calamity. Thus one by one are the old soldiers answering the last roll call which takes them from the active duties of this life to "join the innumerable host that move to the bosom of the earth;" yet a little while and all who live shall follow them into the great hereafter.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIRE.

Last Thursday afternoon the children of commissioner Frank Adams who lives on Hight street, made a play house in the room over the wash house. For this purpose they made a tent of shawls into which they carried many things. About half past ten o'clock Mrs. Adams, wanting something that she thought the children might have had in their play, went to the room to find it. In doing so she must have set the shalls on fire, but as they did not blaze she did not notice it and went to bed. About eleven o'clock the cat made such a disturbance as to wake up the whole house and Mrs. Adams' sister got up to put the cat out of doors. When she went to the back door she smelled smoke and going to the room above discovered that it was on fire. She immediately gave the alarm and the fire was extinguished. That cat ought to have a pension, it was a faithful sentinal.

—John G. Love, Ex-Judge John H. Orvis, C. Bower, John M. Dale and W. F. Reeder were among the Bellefonte attorneys who attended the session of the Supreme court at Philadelphia last week. Messrs. Love and Bower will be prominent candidates for Judge of the county of this district, representing the two great parties in the contest for that position, soon to be made. Mr. Love is one of the ablest lawyers in the district and would make a judge we would be proud of.

—"Fairies Well," one of the most popular plays of to-day, will be in Garman's opera house next Tuesday evening, May 2nd. The Philadelphia Press says "Geo. H. Timmons, besides playing his important part of Larry Dee most excellently, was compelled to repeat his artistic songs and dance with Irish and Italian harp accompaniment."

APRIL COURT.

The April term of court commenced last Monday, president Judge Furst and Associates Riley and Faulkner on the bench. The usual number of petitions were presented after which the court appointed Squire W. H. Corman, of Rebersburg, foreman of the grand jury and that body received full instructions as to their duties. The criminal business at this court was light although there were some cases of interest. The constables made their reports and court adjourned to meet again at two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first case called was Commonwealth against Stewart Decker, f. and b. Plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Next was Commonwealth vs Joseph Savage, assault and battery, District Attorney Singer represented the State and William E. Gray the defendant. The person assaulted was David Hoffman and the place Snow Shoe. Hoffman plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars, costs of prosecution and one month in jail.

There being no criminal cases ready the following civil suits were disposed of: Elizabeth Lingle vs Thomas Lingle; the defendant did not appear and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $9091.91. Case of J. G. Fehl vs W. T. Meyer; the plaintiff did not appear and a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant.

Next case was Commonwealth vs Samuel Gingerick f. and D, came before the jury and occupied the time of the court until the hour of adjournment.

The grand jury ignored the bill against Mr. Burton, charged with perjury and put the cost on the prosecutor, L. Summer.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Walter A. Wood against John H. Rishel. This was an action to recover the price of a mower which it was claimed Rishel had purchased from E. H. Carr, of Milesburg, agent for the manufacturer. As the machine did not work to suit him he took it back and refused to pay for it. He afterwards purchased a mower from another firm. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Rishel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses granted by Register Rupp last week.

Wm. B. Walker, of Huntingdon Co. and Amanda Meyer, of Boalsburg.

John W. Weaver and Lizzie Walk, both of Taylor township.

Mertus E. Edwards, of Bloomsburg, and Mary Musser, of Aaronsburg.

Wm. Colpetzer and Malinda Tressler, both of Benner township.

M. L. Snyder, of Sunbury, and Ella S. Fisher of Penn Hall.

Tempest Slinger, of Philipsburg, and Elizabeth Grimes, of Wappingers Falls.

Samuel Rogers, of Point Looko t, and Emily Ellis, of Troy Mines.

Albert Newman and Sarah Ewing, both of Taylor township.

Thomas Sharpless, of Powelton, and Flora M. Brickhart, of Braddock.

—Sometime ago the REPUBLICAN reported that Dr. Thomas R. Hayes had sold his beautiful home on Linn street to W. Fred Reynolds and that he had purchased the property of Andrew G. Curtin, Jr., on Curtin St. This was true as far as it went, but when Mr. Gephart who was away at the time (and who occupies the Curtin house as a tenant) returned home he refused to vacate as his lease had not expired. Dr. Hayes therefore looked elsewhere for a home and finally purchased the palatial residence of George Valentine, on Allegheny street. This is one of the finest residences in the town. We understand the price paid for the property was fifteen thousand dollars, which is some less than it cost to build it. It is thought Mr. Valentine may move to Chester county.

VICTOR GRANGE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, God, in His providence, has entered the home of our worthy brother, Michael Grove, of Victor Grange No. 159, and removed his beloved wife from her earthly home to one of eternal bliss.

Resolved, That the community has lost a kind friend, and the church a faithful member.

Resolved, That to the afflicted family we tender our deepest sympathy for a home desolated by the loss of a wife and mother, but feel assured that the cherished memory of an exalted and unstained christian life will allay the affliction and assuage the pain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Keystone Gazette* and *Democratic Watchman* for publication, and to the bereaved family.

MISS ANNA DALE,
MRS. LIZZIE BROWN,
MRS, SARAH DALE. } Committee.

—J. Fearon Mann, of Bellefonte, offers his beautiful residence on Allegheny street for sale; the price asked for the property is twelve thousand dollars. It is one of the most desirable properties in the town, centrally located. Mr. Mann was superintendent of the axe works near town but as these works are permanently closed he is compelled to move away, as the company will require his services elsewhere.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., April 24, 1893

A. J. Dress, James Funk, J. E. Hewes, Robt. D. Hand, Henry J. Hunt, F. W. Mitchell, Francis Ray, W. M. F. Rockey.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER. P. M.

—Mrs. Grace Dutton, of Passadena, Cal., a daughter of Col. D. S. Dunham, of Bellefonte, sent her father last week a box of nice oranges that were grown at her home. She also sent a box to her brother Fred, who keeps a fruit and cigar store in Crider's building, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte. They sold so fast that Fred is going to send for more.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

W. L. Malin, Supt., of the Telephone Co., will make repairs to his house on Howard street Bellefonte.

One of the oldest residents of Centre Hall, a Mrs. Richards, aged 86 years, died last week Wednesday and was buried on Friday. She was the mother of John Richards, of this place.

C. T. Gerberich departed last Monday morning to attend the funeral of his father-in-law at West Hanover, which took place last Tuesday. His father died last Saturday. Mrs. Gerberich has now lost both of her parents within the last two months.

Rash Williams and James Dawson, two employees of S. H. Williams the house painter and paper dealer, put 100 bolts of paper on tenant honses at the Collin's Furnace from 7-30 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. This is a big days work.

Mrs. Lew Earhard with her two daughters from St. Marys has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, on Howard street. Last Thursday she receieved the news that her oldest daughter had suddenly been taken seriously ill requiring her attention. She immediately left for home.

—Mrs Horace Winkleman of Nittany Hall, a week ago last Saturday went to the barn and climbed to the scaffold or hay loft. By some misfortune she fell to the floor, a distance of about twenty feet. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and conveyed to the house and a physician called who, upon examination, pronounced her injuries very serious, as she had ruptured a blood vessel. She suffered greatly until death came to her relief the following Monday. The funeral took place last week Wednesday at 10-30 a. m., the remains were buried at Cedar Hill cemetery. She was a faithful wife, a kind neighbor, a loving mother and her accidental death was a great shock to the community in which she lived. A large concourse of friends and neighbors followed her remains to their last resting place. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to her afflicted family.

—James Harris & Co. have purchased a piece of land in the rear of their store on High Street, sixty feet front on Water street and will build a brick addition to their store rooms to be used as a ware house. There was a house on the land which had lately occupied by James McCafferty. This house was torn down, Isaac Dawson performing this work for Harris & Co. The new addition will extend to the property of Finkbinder, the photographer. There is a large ledge of rock that will have to be blasted out; it has a face of at least twenty feat. Workmen are now at work blasting out this rock and and clearing up the lot for the new structure. This will be a great improvement to that part of the town and a credit to one of the most enterprising firms of business men we have.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "At 9.30 Wednesday night Patrick F. Casey, a county assessor residing at Bennington, was returning home from his day's work in that capacity. To reach his home he had to cross the Pennsylvania railroad tracts, and, while doing so, was struck by an east bound train and knocked a considerable distance to the westbound track, where another train going westward caught the lifeless body and dragged it about 240 feet, horribly mutilating it. The head, both arms and both legs were severed and the remains, when found by a track walker about ten minutes later, were an unrecognizable mass of mutilated flesh and bones. He was a much respected citizen, aged about 43 years, and leaves a wife and eight children."

—The Bellefonte Dramatic club will produce the interesting play of "The Arabian Nights" at Garman's Opera House on Tuesday evening, May 9. The company is composed of some of our very best local talent and will give an entertainment fully edual to any traveling company. Those who go will be well paid for the cost and trouble and receive an evening's entertainment first class in every respect. Secure your seats early.

—The Lock Haven *Democrat* says: "On Monday morning Nathan Harvey, of Castene, buried a babe, it having died of diphtheria. Last night about 12 o'clock Clarence, aged 5 years, also died with the dread disease. A 11 year old is now lying very low and is not expected to recover, The sympathy of the community is extended to the afflicted family in its sad bereavement."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CHICAGO SPECTATORIUM

The following quotations from the newspapers of Chicago show how "The Chicago Spectatorium is regarded by the newspaper men of the city in which it is located. The Chicago Post says:—" It is a wonderful creation. Those present predicted that the Spectatorium would rival the Fair itself." The Tribune heads its article, "Its natural effect. The wonders of the Spectatorium revealed." The Inter Ocean says:—"All were ready to agree that this Spectatorium would be to art what the Eiffel to engineering." The Herald said: "Scene and song unite. Art tells the story of Columbus. An attraction that will prove a feature of the fair. Those who at the private present a press view of the model of "The Chicago Spectatorium" all bore tribute to the success of this accheivement. "The Chicago Globe said:—"It is a marvelous thing. The scenes were glimpses of nature framed." The great German paper, the Illinois States Zeitung, said:—"It will, without doubt, be one of the grandest sights which was ever given to the public." The Louisville Courier Journal headed its special report with these lines. "Remarkable combination of science and art at Chicago. A new order of entertainment is to be presented on a grand scale. A spectacle whose splendor will eclipse anything ever before witnessed." The Lousville Commercial Gazette said:—Chicago's great Spectatorium. One of the wonderful works of creative genius. A feature that will rival the Fair itself. The Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects surpassing the most splendid acheivements of the modern stage." Almost all the leading papers of the country have alluded to this enterprise in similar terms of enthusiastic praise.

ARBOR DAY AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Next Friday the Bellefonte High School will celebrate arbor day. Gen. D. H. Hastings has offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the pupil in the A class that excels in oratory. There will be ten contestants for this prize. The following program will than be carried out:

Music	
Purpose of Bunker Hill Monument	
	Rufus Strohm
Responsibilities of an American Citizen	
	Maurice Kelley
Character of Napoleon on Bonaparte	
	Frank Houck
Music	
Home Influence	Lizzie Smith
Speech of Regulus	John Keichline
Our flag	A. Fred Blair
Music	
Our *Honored* Dead	W. H. Runkle
Before and after the Battle	Isabella Taylor
Music	
Adams and Jefferson	Clarence Hamilton
The Illustrious Deed	Paul Fortney
Music	

After the excerises in the school room the audience will repair to the grounds where trees will be planted with appropriate ceremonies. The address by the class of 93 will be delivered by John Harris and that for the A class by William Runkle.

DEATH OF MICHAEL WILLOW.

Michael Willow, of Centre Hall, died last week Monday, aged 79 years and three months. Although he has been in feeble health for years he did not become seriously ill until about four weeks before his death. He had been a member of the Evangelical church for years and was a faithful follower of the Lord and Master. He made his home with one of his daughters, Mrs. S. S. Lobaugh. The funeral took place last Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. and was largely attended by friends and neighbors. Rev. Goodly conducted the funeral services. He leaves a wife and several grown up children.

MARRIED—At Penn Hall on Tuesday, April 18, 1893, by Rev. D. M. Wolf, M. L. Snyder, of Sunbury, to Miss Ella S. Fisher, of Penn Hall. The ceremony was performed at the bride's parents at Penn Hall. The bride is the second daughter of Major J. B. Fisher, the groom is one of the most prominent members of the Northumberland bar. Numerous and costly presents were presented to the happy pair.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	8 40
do prime and extra prime	9.00
do choice	9.60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10.00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	80
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25